The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 3109. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

Highly Important News from Washington.

Preparations for Immediate Hostilities.

A Balloon Reconnoissance by Gen. McClellan.

The National Pickets Advanced a Mile Further.

RETIREMENT OF THE REBEL PICKETS.

A Formidable Rebel Battery Commanding the Leesburgh Turnpike.

An Attempt to Cross the Potomac Repulsed.

A Number of Important Arrests at Baltimore.

Further Good News from North Carolina.

Sympathy of the Emperor of Russia with the Government.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Sept. 8.

The letter from ALEXANDER, of Russia, to the President of the United States, has been the subject of much talk with the Diplomats, with whom it has caused an intense excitement. Both the matter and the manner of the letter, and the extraordinary precaution taken by the Emperor to have proclaimed to the American people his sympathy with the Union, and his desire for the permanence and prosperity of Republican institutions, cause what the Diplomatists pronounce a "profound sensation." Of course, its effect upon the other Governments of Europe is the first question asked. It is the educed opinion that it must cause England to think twice or three times before she attempts a recognition of the Southern rebels, even though she go without cotton for the next five years, and that she will soon conclude it to be her interest to unite with the Governments of the Continent in such a demonstration as will leave the rebels no room to hope for European sympathy or assistance.

THE REBELS STILL ON MUNSON'S HILL.

There has been no event of interest happening to-day. The rebels still occupy Munson's Hill; our scouts still continue to watch them throwing up fortifications; the balloon still hangs in the air above Fort Corcoran, and the rebel flag flaunts defiantly within sight of the Capitol. It may be that all these things will change within the next twenty-four hours, but to-day they seem to be destined to hold their several relations to each other for a much longer time.

SUNDAY OBSERVANCE.

The order of Gen. MCCLELLAN in reference to the better keeping of the Sabbath, was obeyed to-day in all the camps on both sides of the river. No labor was performed other than that absolutely necessary for the comfort of the troops. In most of the camps the soldiers attended the religious services, and Gen. MCCLELLAN himself remained at home, making the Sabbath a day of rest

NOT TO BE SHOT.

In the case of private WM. SCOTT, of the Third Vermont Volunteers, who was to have been shot at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning for sleeping on his post, Gen. MCCLELLAN has extended a pardon, and has ordered him to be restored to his duties. His is probably the last case in which a similar clemency will be extended to an offender.

SECESSION SCOUTS CAPTURED.

Two secession scouts, dressed in the uniform of our troops, were captured to-day by the pickets of the Main Fifth near Chain Bridge.

THE CAPACITIES OF OUR REGIMENTS.

The following table shows the different trades pursued by the *privates* of Col. MCLEOD MURPHY'S Regiment previous to their enlistment. It will be seen that they can turn their hand to almost anything:

Laborers	154	Chandler	1	Barber	1
Coopers	6	Riggers	7	Dockbuilders	3
Matters	13	Surg'l ins.m'k'r	1	Tirebolt maker	1
Stevedores	3	Farrier	1	Tanners	2
Shoemakers	16	Glider	1	Drummer	1
Machinists	30	Locksmiths	2	Marble cutters	2
Clerks	17	Coppersmiths	2	Varnisher	1
Miner	1	Saddler	1	Sailors	14
Moulders	4	Tin roofer	1	Carpenters	48
Bakers	4	Carriagemakers	3	Teamsters	40
Grocer	1	Harnessmakers	3	Stonecutters	28
Horsedoers	2	Piano maker	1	Saw filer	1
Bookbinder	1	Artist	1	Fireman	1
Iron rail finish'r	1	Sugar refiner	1	Caulker	1
Draftsman	1	Florist	1	Contractor	1
Shoemakers	2	Boatmen	11	Shipfastener	1
Plasterers	6	Silverplaters	2	Farmers	3
Wiredrawers	2	Masons	33	Jeweler	1
Boxingmaster	1	Tinsmiths	10	Painters	22
Gasfitters	2	Millers	2	Bricklayers	3
Cigarmaker	2	Brassfinishers	4	Peddler	1
Eyeteachalist	1	Tailors	13	Housemover	1
Telegraph op'r	2	Glazier	1	Ropemaker	1
Butchers	12	Moulders	25	Cotton spinner	1
Goldbeaters	3	Gardener	1	Cooks	2
Confectioners	4	Printers	8	Brassfounder	1
Plumbers	5	Sculptors	2	Millwright	1
Blacksmiths	29	Sawyer	1	Bartender	1
Boilermakers	9	Excavator	1	Bridge-builder	1
Weavers	2	Filedriver	1	Scalemaker	1
Papermaker	1	Upholsterers	4	Carriers	2
Unknown	15				

As I have said, this list does not include the commissioned officers. It is well known that Col. MCLEOD MURPHY is one of the best Civil Engineers in the country, and I presume that were the professions of his line, field and staff officers added, it would show quite as many lawyers, doctors, and brokers, bankers, and merchants, as would be necessary to make his regiment a complete community, ready to settle a new country, or to give life, enterprise and prosperity to the worn out fields, villages and cities of the South.

REFITTING THE SENATE CHAMBER.

The Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, GEORGE T. BROWN, Esq., is busily engaged in preparing the Senate Chamber for the Winter session. The matting and cane bottom, and the light rig of Summer is be superseded by warm tweed carpets, and heavy padded arm-chairs. These are the customary changes. Mr. BROWN has undertaken one other very much needed improvement. He proposes to overhaul the heating and ventilating apparatus, so that the atmosphere of the Senate Chamber shall be healthful and pleasant, instead of disagreeable and poisonous. He has had great experience in constructing the apparatus for ventilating public buildings, and he has heretofore been entirely successful. If he succeeds in purifying the foul atmosphere of the new Senate room, and in keeping up a supply of fresh air when the galleries are crowded, he will be entitled to great credit—for I had rather pass two hours in the Tombs, than the same time in the Reporters' Gallery of the Senate, when there is any unusual attraction that fills the auditory.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Sept. 8.

The Russian Minister, Mr. DE STOECKL, had an audience of the President on Saturday, and read to him the following dispatch:

[TRANSLATION.]

ST. PETERSBURGH, July 10.

Mr. De Stoeckl, &c., &c., &c.:

SIR: From the beginning of the conflict which divides the United States of America, you have been desired to make known to the Federal Government the deep interest with which our august master was observing the development of a crisis which puts in question the prosperity and even the existence of the Union. The Emperor profoundly regrets to see that the hope of a peaceful solution is not realized, and that American citizens already in arms are ready to let loose upon their country the most formidable of the scourges of political society—a civil war. For more than the eighty years that it has existed the American Union owes its independence, its towering rise and its progress, to the concord of its members, consecrated under the auspices of its illustrious founder, by institutions which have been able to reconcile the Union with liberty. This Union has been faithful. It has exhibited to the world the spectacle of a prosperity without example in the annals of history. It would be deplorable that, after so conclusive an experience, the United States should be hurried into a a breach of the solemn compact, which, up to this time, has made their power. In spite of the diversity of their Constitutions, and of their interests, and perhaps even because of their diversity, Providence seems to urge them to draw closer the traditional bond, which is the basis of the very condition of their political existence. In any event the sacrifices which they might impose upon themselves to maintain it are beyond comparison with those which dissolution would bring after it. United, they perfect themselves, isolated they are paralyzed.

The struggle which unhappily has just arisen, can neither be indefinitely prolonged, nor lead to the total destruction of one of the parties. Sooner or later it will be necessary to come to some settlement, whatsoever it may be, which may cause the divergent interests now actually in conflict to coexist. The American nation would then give proof of high political wisdom in seeking in common such a settlement before a useless effusion of blood, a barren squandering of strength and of public riches, and acts of violence and reciprocal reprisals shall have come to deepen an abyss between the two parties of the Confederation, to end, definitively, in their mutual exhaustion, and in the ruin, perhaps irreparable, of their commercial and policial power.

Our august master cannot resign himself to admit such deplorable anticipations.

His Imperial Majesty still places his confidence in that practical good sense of the citizens of the Union who appreciate so judiciously their true interests. His Majesty is happy to believe that the members of the Federal Government and the influential men of the two parties will seize all occasions, and will unite all their efforts to calm the effervescence of the passions. There are no interests so divergent that it may not be possible to reconcile them by laboring to that end with zeal and perseverance, in a spirit of justice and moderation.

If, within the limits of your friendly relations, your language and your councils may contribute to this result, you will respond, Sir, to the intentions of His Majesty, the Emperor, in devoting to this the personal influence which you may have been able to acquire during your long residence at Washington, and the consideration which belongs to your character, as the representative of a sovereign, animated by the most friendly sentiments towards the American Union. This Union is not simply, in our eyes, an element essential to the universal political equilibrium; it constitutes besides a nation to which our august master, and all Russia have pledged the most friendly interests, for the two countries, placed at the extremities of the two worlds, both in the ascending periods of their development appear called to a natural community of interests and of sympathies, of which they have already given mutual proofs to each other.

I do not wish here to approach any of the questions which divide the United States. We are not called upon to express ourselves in this contest. The preceding considerations have no other object than to attest the lively solicitude of the Emperor in the presence of the dangers which menace the American Union, and the sincere wishes which His Majesty entertains for the maintenance of that great work so laboriously raised, and which appeared so rich in its future.

It is in this sense, Sir, that I desire you to express yourself, as well to the members of the General Government, as to the influential persons whom you may meet, giving them the assurance that, in every event, the American nation may count upon the most cordial sympathy on the part of our august master, during the important crisis which it is passing through at the present.

Receive, Sir, the expression of my very deep consideration. (Signed,) GORTSCHAKOFF.

The Secretary of State has delivered to Mr. STOECKL the following acknowledgment:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Sept. 7, 1861.

The Secretary of State of the United States is authorized, by the President, to express to Mr. DE STOECKL, Envoy Extraordinary, and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty, the Emperor of Russia his profound sense of the liberal, friendly and magnanimous sentiments of His Majesty, on the subject of the internal differences which, for a time, have seemed to threaten the American Union, as they are communicated in the instructions from Prince GORTSCHAKOFF to Mr. DE STOECKL, and by him read, by His Majesty's direction, to the President of the United States and the Secretary of State. Mr. DE STOECKL will express to his Government the satisfaction with which the Government regards this new guarantee of a friendship between the two countries, which had its beginning with the National existence of the United States.

The Secretary of State offers to Mr. DE STOECKL renewed assurances of his high consideration.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Mr. ED. DE STOECKL, &c., &c.

The following are the results of careful and extended observations, to-day, on the Virginia side of the Potomac:

A new and formidable battery has been discovered, commanding the Leesburgh turnpike, about seven miles from the Chain Bridge. The felling of woods by the Confederates exposed this battery to the view of our troops. Owing to the distance no guns were discernible, nor any large body of troops. Men were, however, employed on the fortifications to-day.

At daylight this morning our pickets advanced one mile further into Virginia, the Confederates retiring before them from the direction of Arlington.

Last Wednesday the Confederates fired from an eminence at Great Falls, sixteen miles from Washington, upon a body of our troops on the Maryland side. Their rifled cannon, although perhaps a hundred times discharged, wounded only one of our men. They attempted to cross the river by constructing a temporary bridge with planks, when they were repulsed by the sharpshooters of the Pennsylvania Seventh, and a number of them killed. The Confederates then retired from view, carrying with them their battery.

Yesterday Gen. MCCLELLAN made a balloon ascension with Prof. LOWE, and occupied two hours in reconnoisances.

Gen. MCCLELLAN'S order for the observance of the Sabbath was read throughout the entire line to-day, and was everywhere received with gladness.

The President has pardoned A. J. CLARKE, who has served two years in the Wisconsin Penitentiary, having been convicted of forging land warrants.

Considerable excitement was occasioned this afternoon by repeated discharges of musketry in the neighborhood of Fort Corcoran. Commanding positiyns were soon occupied under suppositions of a pending battle, but the firing proceeded, from musket practice with blank cartridge.

No passes whatever were issued to-day to cross the Potomac.

IMPORTANT FROM BALTIMORE.

MORE ARRESTS BY THE PROVOST MARSHAL.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Sept. 8.

Some important arrests have been made here within the last twenty-four hours, which do credit to the vigilance of the Government. On Saturday night the officers arrested M. J. GRADY and nineteen others, mostly residents of the Eighth Ward, at the North Point Monument House, on the Trap Road, about eight miles from the city, who were endeavoring to make their way to Virginia. The party had gone thither in three wagons, and were to have embarked in a schooner, probably for the eastern shore of Maryland, and thence to Virginia. Among the articles seized was a quantity of blue flannel, several military uniforms, packages of letters, medicines, &c., and a secession flag. The whole party were taken to Fort McHenry this morning.

About daybreak this morning A. WILLIAMSON, doing business as a coachmaker at No. 50 German-street, was arrested, charged with treason against the Government. A few days previous it was ascertained that he had been engaged by certain parties to make a wagon with a false top and bottom, to facilitate the transmission of contraband articles south of the Potomac. The accused, after being closely watched, was arrested, in the said wagon, with a pair of excellent horses, just as he was about leaving his shop. At first he protested his innocence and invited an investigation. The Police soon demonstrated that they were better acquainted with the secrets of his wagon than was supposed, and quickly drew from its secret recesses ample evidence of the guilt of some one. The vehicle had a false floor, and as the Police quietly removed it the accused exclaimed, "My God! I am a ruined man." The articles found embraced, among other things, some twenty large-size Navy revolvers, of superior quality, a quantity of gold lace, red flannel, and a package of about 120 letters, addressed to parties in Petersburgh, Richmond, Norfolk and Fairfax, some from several first-class business houses in Baltimore. The letters and other articles were sent to Gen. DIX.

WILLIAMSON was also sent to Fort McHenry.

GRADY is one of Marshal KANE'S Police.

Gen. DIX has issued an order interdicting all communication with the State prisoners at Fort McHenry. Passes heretofore issued are countermanded.

It is understood that among the letters seized, were some addressed to officers in the rebel Army, and one to MRS. JEFF. DAVIS.

THE REPORTED DEATH OF JEFF. DAVIS, ETC.

LOUISVILLE, Sunday, Sept. 8.

The city is full of contradictory and unreliable rumors, among which is one that a dispatch from JEFF. DAVIS to a friend, was exhibited to Mr. JOHNSON, Chairman of the Senate Committee, to visit the National and Confederate military authorities in Western Kentucky, saying that he (DAVIS) approved of the Confederate occupation of Hickman and Columbus.

Some excitement was created by ROUSSAN'S Brigade being drawn up in line on the Indiana side to receive Col. WHITAKER, which gave rise to reports that the brigade was on its march to Muddorough's Hill and various other places in Kentucky.

The is an universal stampede of Jews southward, who have been engaged in running goods into the Southern Confederacy, caused by a report that the trains on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad would probably be stopped to-morrow.

A NEW-YORK LAWYER SENT TO FORT LAFAYETTE.

Superintendent KENNEDY received a dispatch late on Saturday night, from the Secretary of State's Department, at Washington, directing the arrest of Mr. ALGERNON S. SULLIVAN, a lawyer of this City, doing business at No. 59 William-street. The Superintendent immediately dispatched some of his officers to the residence of Mr. SULLIVAN, No. 84 West Fourteenth-street, where he was found, and conveyed to the Police Head-quarters. Upon his arrival there, he admitted having written two or three letters to parties at the South, and stated that they related to the prisoners of the privateer *Savannah*, for whom he is counsel. He denies being in league or sympathy with the rebels, and states that he has one brother who is in command of the Thirteenth Indiana Regiment, and another who is an officer in an Ohio Regiment.

Mr. SULLIVAN is a native of Virginia, but has spent the greater portion of his life in Cincinnati, where he married and practiced his profession until about four years since, when he came to this City. Both at Cincinnati and here he maintained a good standing as a lawyer, and an honorable position as a man, and there can be little doubt, in view of his statements, that the Government has been misinformed in regard to his complicity with the rebel movement. Suspicion of his loyalty probably grew out of the fact that he was retained as counsel for the *Savannah* privateersmen. He is a man of genteel appearance, and about 38 years of age.

Ic compliance with the orders from Washington, he was taken down to Fort Lafayette, to await further instructions from the Government.

ANOTHER ARREST OF AN ALLEGED SECESSIONIST.

A young man named BEAN was arrested and taken to Police head-quarters, charged with uttering disloyal sentiments, and being very loud and boisterous in his advocacy of the Southern cause. He disclaimed all intention to conduct himself otherwise than as became a true and loyal citizen of the Republic, and referred the officers to his employers, at No. 4 Gold-street, and to others, for evidence of his general good character as a patriot. He was discharged from arrest, after being reprimanded, and cautioned as to his conduct in the future.

RECEPTION OF HON. JOSEPH A. WRIGHT.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sunday, Sept. 8.

Hon. JOSEPH A. WRIGHT, Ex-Minister to Berlin, arrived home Saturday. He was greeted at the dépôt by a large crowd of citizens, and escorted to State-House-square, where he was welcomed in a patriotic speech by Gen. DUMONT. Mr. WRIGHT, in response, said he did not come home to talk of parties or political platforms, when the institutions of his country were assailed. He had nothing to do with them. The Constitution must be preserved, and this great rebellion will be put down. He would sustain Mr. LINCOLN'S Administration in every effort to sustain the Government. He would never agree to a division of this country. We must be one people. He was for this country first, last and all the time, and for the prosecution of the war to a successful termination, and for such purpose would put forth every exertion.

IMPORTANT FROM FORT MONROE.

LATEST FROM THE NORTH CAROLINA COAST.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Sept. 7.

Commodore STRINGHAM reached Old Point to-day. His flag-ship has not arrived.

The *Harriet Lane* has sailed for New-York; also, the *Quaker City*, in consequence of new orders from the Commodore.

The *George Peabody* arrived last night from Hatteras Inlet, bringing recent intelligence, and a number of fugitive families from the mouth of the Tar River, who managed to escape to the Inlet.

The fortifications at Ocracoke Inlet have been abandoned, and probably those at Oregon Inlet, some forty miles this side of Cape Hatteras.

A powerful steamer was seen inside at the latter place when the *Peabody* came up yesterday.

There is no light at Hatteras, the Confederates having removed the lenses.

No signs of a fortification were to be seen at the Cape.

It is supposed the Secessionists will make a stand at Fort Macon, a strong casemated work guarding the approach to Beaufort.

Refugees from North Carolina report that the lower counties of the State are ready to hoist the Union flag when assured of support. A perfect reign of terror exists. The State troops were in part returning from Virginia.

A prominent clergyman declared at Hatteras Inlet, should a Federal force invade the main land near Beaufort, it would at once be joined by 2,000 North Carolina Unionists.

The Captain of the *Peabody* counted twenty-five wrecks between Capes Hatteras and Henry.

Col. MAX WEBER will return to Old Point, and Col. HAWKINS' force will be greatly strengthened.

Col. BENDIX has been placed in command of the New-York Tenth Regiment.

The weather at Old Point is intensely hot.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE DIRECT.

ARRIVAL OF THE QUAKER CITY.

The United States steamer *Quaker City*, OVERTON CARR, U. S. N., Commander, arrived yesterday from Fortress Monroe, and proceeded to the Navy-yard.

She brought on, and landed at Fort Lafayette, eight rebel prisoners, captured from the schooner *H. Middleton*.

The *QuakerCity* has been constantly employed on the blockade at the mouth of the Chesapeake Bay, between Cape Henry and Cape Charles, a distance of twelve miles; and a station she was eminently fitted to occupy, owing to her speed and light draught of water.

She has been constantly under steam for 79 days, and during that time her name has become a terror to the rebels who line the shores of Lynn Haven Bay, as also to such of the "evil disposed" and "slippery-heeled" small craft, who have thought to elude the blockade by taking to the shoaler channels of the Bay.

The *Quaker City* having been purchased by the Government, and the term of service of her crew having expired, she came to New-York to be refitted and reorganized, and returns as quickly as possible to the blockade. The following is a list of her officers:

Commander, Overton Carr; Acting Master and Executive Officer, Samuel W. Mather; Midshipman, A. H. McCormick; Mates, J. McConnell, F. Mallory, T. M. Farrell, P. J. Hargous, Jr.; Paymaster, H. J. Bullay; Surgeon, Edward B. Dalton, M. D.; Chief Engineer, Solon Farrer; Assistant Engineers, Wm. D. Prudhon, George Farrer, J. L. Peake, W. Graham, Peter Robinson; Chief Steward and Caterer, John F. Mills.

The following are the prisoners taken from schooner *H. Middleton* and landed at Fort Lafayette: Chas. Barkley, Benj. Cargen, Samuel Bennett, Robert Roul, Wm. Sims, J. Clifton, A. Strom.

The above prisoners were transferred to the *Quaker City* from United States steam frigate *Roanoke*.

THE AFFAIR AT HATTERAS INLET.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

OFF HATTERAS INLET, Monday, Sept. 2, 1861.

I presume you will have had the particulars of the little affair here, but you perhaps have not learned all that occurred. We attacked the batteries at this Inlet last Wednesday, and after shelling them two or three hours they (the rebels) hoisted an American flag, and we ceased firing. The *Monticello* (gun-boat) was sent in, but she had scarcely reached the mid-channel, between the two points of the Inlet, when she was attacked by the batteries, and received some eight shots in her hull and spars before she could get out of range. By the time she had got clear of the batteries it was too dark to do any more work, and all the ships hauled off. I should have said that, during the forenoon of the day in which the foregoing occurred, some three hundred troops were landed at a point on the beach some three miles northeastward from the batteries. We lay off and on during Wednesday night, and early Thursday morning we came in shore, (close,) and again opened fire upon the battery, upon which a large secession flag was flying. The easternmost battery had been deserted, and all the rebel forces had joined the outer or westernmost battery. By noon of Thursday the shelling had become so hot that they ceased to work their guns, and shortly after a white flag was hoisted. We at once ceased firing upon them, and the troops marched to the western battery to take possession. It was commanded by Commodore BARRON, of the Virginia Navy' formerly of the United States Navy, and, what is a little singular, he was formerly commander of the *Wabash*, one of the ships engaged in shelling him out. Some 650 rebel troops were in possession of this battery. BARRON wished to be permitted to evacuate with arms, but it was referred to Commodore STRINGHAM, who said the surrender must be unconditional, upon which BARRON replied that he surrendered to the Naval forces alone. All the prisoners were taken to Fortress Monroe by the *Minnesota*. The rebels had three steamers inside the Inlet during the bombardment, but they got off when the flag of truce was hoisted. All the wounded were taken off to their steamers as fast as they were wounded, the first day, and a part of the last, as I could distinctly see the boats plying between the batteries and steamers. An old negro, who was cook for the rebels, was left behind when the prisoners were taken away, and he told us that the wounded were all carried off as fast as they fell. Although there was some considerable swell upon the bar, and the ship rolled not a little, the shooting was very effective, and almost every shell told. I could distinctly see the rebels attempt to work their guns, and before they could load they would be driven from the ramparts by a shell bursting either directly over their heads, or against the earthworks immediately beneath them. The platforms upon which their guns were worked were crimson with blood. One of the shells from our ships burst in the earthwork over the magazine, and let daylight into it, and they were within an inch of all being blown up together, as they had a large quantity of powder in the magazine. One of the batteries (the heaviest) is now in charge of Col. MAX WEBER, with 500 men, and the other is commanded by Col. HAWKINS, of the (something) Zouaves, with 250 men. There are some 250 voters upon the island upon which these batteries are located, and the people who have come in, and taken the oath of allegiance to the United States, state that at the election, or rather vote upon secession or non-secession, only nineteen secession voters were upon the island. The day before yesterday a steam-tug came from Newbern, N. C., with a flag of truce, but was not allowed to come near the captured batteries. They told the officer who met them that we would be astonished when we heard the news from Norfolk. It was probably only a boast. If you have not already had the particulars, and think this worth publishing, or any part of it, pray do so—only say from an eye-witness, or something of that sort.

I may as well state that some two hundred of the inhabitants of this island have come in and taken the oath of allegiance to the United States. It was originally the intention of the Government to destroy the fortifications here, after filling up the channel of the Inlet. I would merely suggest that the channel cannot be stopped up, for, if a vessel is sunk in one place, the channel will form at another. The Government could not do better than to strengthen and hold the Inlet. It is the key of the two Sounds—Pamlico and Albemarle—and if abandoned would be immediately fortified again by the rebels. H.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

The Defence of the State, as Organized by Gen. Fremont—A National Web to Catch Secession Spiders—A Complaint of the Inaccessibility of the Commanding General—North Missouri, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Sept. 5, 1861.

I do not know that I can give you much information of importance from this point. Here is not really the scene of operations in Missouri—it is only the base of operations, and not the point at which occur those magnificent events which give a letter the character of a grand poem, or enable a letter-writer to rise above the mere stupid chronicler of dull events. You have seen a spider-web—one hidden in some corner of the outhouse, or sparkling in the meadow with the liquid diamonds of dewy morning—a web whose long ramifications went reaching out to neighboring joist or timothy-top, and whose narrowing threads went inwards till they met in a cunningly devised trap, where dwelt the master-spirit of the whole. You, I say, have all seen such, and to such may be compared Missouri at the present moment. St. Louis is the point where dwells the spider; outward run its cunning lines, embracing Brookfield on the north, Rolla on the west, and Bird's Point on the south. We here in St. Louis, the centre of this grand web, only know of events outside by rumor—only know that some secession fly has ventured upon the web, as we notice the trembling of some thread that leads from the outer points to this central den within.

But to descend from figure to common-place. Thanks to the stringent enactments of Eastern authorities, we have little here to write about. It might be interesting to Eastern readers to know great the force here—how extensive the preparations at Rolla, Jefferson, Brookfield, Ironton, or Bird's Point, made to receive the enemy—but we can say but little, and that little next to nothing in importance. Were I to say that the force now in St. Louis and other parts of Missouri, on the National side, reached a total of not less than 50,000, I would possibly be violating the rules I sued for the government of reporters; and quite as palpable would be the violation were I to state that of this force of 50,000, not less than 30,000 is now concentrated in St. Louis alone. Failing to state these facts, I hope to escape the penalties provided for the violation of the law for the government of correspondents.

In my metaphor of the web and spider, it will naturally be supposed that Gen. FREMONT is meant by the spider. Let me say here that Gen. FREMONT is supposed to be in St. Louis. I say "supposed"—no one that I have heard of knows him to be here to a certainty. It is known that he has been appointed to the command of the Western Department—it is also thought that he came here, and that he took possession of a house in the city—but further than this there is little known of his movements. Many people suppose him to be here—I have seen none who know it from personal knowledge.

Spies from the enemy's camp are said to have come in with important information which they have never been able to communicate, owing either to the fact that Gen. FREMONT is not to be seen, or is not (as is generally believed) in St. Louis. One of his aids (GURLEY, of Ohio) came here last week, under the impression that FREMONT was here, waited three days with a view of seeing him, and then gave it up. I know there is a street here—there is also a house here, a fine house of many stories and a palatial front—and in this street and in front of this house, day and night, may be seen men in uniform and with drawn swords; and there also may be seen men in uniform, dusty with travel and worn down with fatigue; there also may be seen reporters, Majors, Colonels, Members of Congress, Generals, civilians, and a hundred others, all standing in front of the house with the palatial front, and all waiting under the impression that Major FREMONT is to be found within.

Is he here? Within the last week I have heard a thousand men cursing the fact that they were obliged for days to wait in front of the many-storied house with the palatial front, under the impression that HE was here. To gain Heaven (here in St. Louis, especially); to gain speech with the man in the moon; to make love to the favorite of a Turkish harem; to wean a believer in Allah from predestination, or to instill maternal instincts into the bosom of a mule, are all thought to be difficult—yet in view of all these difficulties, that of obtaining audience with FREMONT sinks into utter insignificance.

Yet, to-day, I went up there and saw travel-worn, dusty men, standing by the heads of their wearied horses, and waiting while a liveried lackey, seated upon the box of a magnificent barouche, blocked the entrance, and gazed with splendid contempt upon the crowd while he awaited the appearance of his fare—the Prince NAPOLEON. It is doubted that FREMONT is here; and if here, it is not thought that the messengers who bare him the intelligence of our reverses at Springfield—those who carry to him the tidings of the glorious death of our immortal LYON—it is not thought, I say, that they have reached him. He knows not of the *victorious* reverses of Springfield—knows not that the green willows of the graveyard have rolled over the breast of our gallant, but despairing, leader.

But enough of this—I will only say that a man who can succeed in getting the superciliously sentry to carry his card to the basement, esteems himself favored, as would one to whom the gates of Providence swung open without challenge upon his approach.

The mail agent of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad arrived to-night, bringing startling intelligence from North Missouri. He related that the Second Kansas Regiment, while on their way home, was attacked at Shelbina by a large force of Secessionists under GREEN, and that a bloody conflict resulted. He also states that the Kansas men made a gallant fight, and, after a lengthened battle, repulsed the Secessionists with great slaughter, killing some 22 of them, including their leader. I doubt the most of this report, and especially the last part, for during an experience of some months among Missouri State troops, I have never known them to stand fire when there was a prospect of any of them being killed; and never have I known a case where the leader of any of these predatory bands allowed himself to get in a position where there was the slightest danger of figuring afterwards among the list of the honored dead. So be assured that Mr. GREEN did not lead them, or, if he did, was not green enough to establish the singular (in Missouri) precedent of putting himself in a position where the least injury would result. Let the friends and relatives of Mr. GREEN be of good cheer.

Of course, there are rumors every day of a fight at some of the points threatened by the secession forces. Now we hear that there is imminent danger of an attack upon Jefferson, again of one at Rolla, and then of one upon Ironton. From a careful survey of the probabilities, and conversations with gentlemen who have lately arrived from various points in the State, I am satisfied that no place is particularly threatened, and that if any be attacked, it will not occur within the next ten days, or possibly twice that time.

I was fortunate enough, yesterday, to fall in with an old acquaintance who was at the battle of Springfield, but who was on the other side. He lives a few miles from Springfield, in a southwest direction, and when McCULLOCH & Co. marched upon the National forces he, in order to save at once his sustenance and life, joined the rebels, although rather as a sympathizer than an active participant. He left Springfield within the last week, and says that a serious quarrel has taken place between McCULLOCH and Gen. PRICE, relative to the behavior of the Missouri State troops at the late fight. Gen. PRICE claimed that his men fought bravely, while McCULLOCH took opposite ground, and soon after the discussion withdrew in high dudgeon in the direction of Camp Walker, taking with him 3,000 of the Southern forces. Five hundred of the secession forces are now at Springfield—12,000 under PRICE were at Bolivar last Wednesday, McBRIDE with 1,000 was within sixteen miles of Rolla, while Gen. RAINS, with 2,000, had gone in the direction of Fort Smith. He also stated that the entire number of men engaged in the late battle, on the Confederate side, was about ten thousand—the balance of the force (some 22,000) either being not arrived, or else held as a reserve. He says that it is generally believed, on the part of the Confederates, that our force at the late battle numbered 10,000; and he also makes a statement somewhat as follows, relative to an important incident connected with the battle of Wilson's Creek:

"After the fighting had gone away from a certain part of the ground, occasioned by one side driving the other away, I was walking along, when I saw a man lying under a tree whom I thought I recognized. I turned him over, and soon satisfied myself that it was Gen. LYON. While looking at him a party of the Southern forces came up, and I told them that this was Gen. LYON. They laughed at me at first, but finally, when I insisted that it was LYON, they got off their horses and stood around, each one taking a look at the body; when, finally, becoming satisfied that it was LYON, they gave three or four cheers over the event. They did not really believe it was Gen. LYON, till one of them took a bundle of letters from his pocket and found them to be directed to 'Brig. Gen. LYON.' Finally, after standing around awhile, and making remarks upon LYON, they picked him up—two at the feet and two at the head—and carried him off somewheres that I did not see."

My informant also noted that there were no Tennessee troops among the Confederates; that it was the intention of the Confederate forces to attack Springfield at 9 o'clock on the morning of the battle of Wilson's Creek, and with a view to that end each man slept on his arms, which accounts for the fact that the secession forces were not ready to be ready when attacked by Gen. LYON. In answer to the question as to what opinion the Southern troops entertained of the Government forces, he said that they knew our men would fight, and first came to that conclusion after their fight with SIGEL at Carthage, and that the night after the battle at Wilson's Creek, the Confederate officers got together and expressed both astonishment and admiration at the way in which our men fought. He says the reason given by the Southern forces for not pursuing us after the fight is that they were afraid of killing the women and children who they said, accompanied our retreat.

My informant gave me much other similar information. I will drop him by saying that what he says may be relied on as correct.

The gallant First Iowa Regiment went home week before last, and has been disbanded. It is a pity that the regiment could not enter the field once more as the Iowa First. It won at Springfield a renown worth perpetuating by similar deeds upon the field of battle. I am happy, however, to add that a majority of them are enlisting again, but are distributing themselves through the various arms of the service now being organized. GALWAY.

LATEST NEWS FROM MISSOURI.

SPRINGFIELD, Sunday, Sept. 8.

We are indebted to the correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat* for the following items: About 12[illegible] of the wounded in the Hospital in this place were discharged to-day, and will leave for home as soon as the ambulances sent from Rolla arrive here. The remainder of the wounded in the Hospital are doing well. All the rebels wounded have been sent to Bentonville, a few miles below the Arkansas line. One of the surgeons informs me that the typhoid fever has broken out in the Hospital, and their deaths amount to 15 or 20 per day.

Gen. MCCULLOCH is reported to be at Mount Vernon recruiting and organizing for a bold and vigorous effort northward.

There are various rumors about Gens. PRICE and RAINS having taken Fort Scott, defeated Col. MONTGOMERY, captured all his stores, arms, &c., and taken nearly all his command, himself among the rest, as prisoners, but they need confirmation.

Gov. JACKSON, with his body guard, arrived here to-day, but his future movements are unknown.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Sept. 8.

Mr. MURPHY, a member of the firm of TOBEIN & Co., of Lynn Creek, Camden County, now in this city, received advices last night that their store was robbed on Thursday by a band of 150 Secessionists, headed by a preacher named JOHNSON, of Dade Prairie, and property to the amount of $110,000 carried away.

Col. MCCLUNG, another member of the firm, is at Jefferson City, in command of a regiment of United States troops. This firm also own two steamers running on the Osage River, one of which the robbers seized, but as the river is too low for navigation, it is thought they will destroy her.

The Postmaster of Osceola, St. Clair County, reports that when he left news had just reached there of a fight between Gen. LANE'S Kansas Regiment and a body of rebels under Gen. RAINS, in which the latter were completely routed, with a heavy loss, and Gen. RAINS was taken prisoner.

Gen. PRICE, who was at Osceola, credited the report.

UNION MEETING IN ALBANY.

ALBANY, Sunday, Sept. 8.

At a Union meeting held in this city last evening, the following named gentlemen were elected delegates to the People's Convention on the 10th: Hon. John K. Porter, Hon. Andrew J. Colvin, Alexander Greer, H. H. Martin, Hon. George Woolford, John McEvoy, Gen. John S. Van Rensselaer, Wm. B. Scott, Col. W. J. Harcourt, Hon. James D. Watson, J. Howard King, Hiram Perry, George Downing, James O. Sullivan, Col. Robert L. Johnson and R. M. Griffin.

Resolutions were adopted commending Hon. D. S. DICKINSON for his bold and patriotic course, declaring that all former party strife should be buried and forgotten in one common effort to put down treason and sustain the Government; recommending that but one ticket be nominated at the approaching Conventions, to be composed of men without regard to former party associations, and also recommending that Hon. D. S. DICKINSON be placed on the State ticket.

CONVENTION DELEGATES.

TROY, Sunday, Sept. 8.

THOMAS COLEMAN and JOHN F. WINSLOW were appointed last evening, delegates to the Republican State Convention.

A number of delegates has been sent to the people's Convention, to be held at Syracuse, on Tuesday.

For other Rebellion News see Second and Eighth Pages.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—The publishing trade, never very lively at this season, is not especially brisk just now. From the HARPERS we have a reprint of *The House on the Moor*, a novel by the very popular author of *Margaret Maitland*, *The Laird of Norlaw*, *Days of My Life*, &c. The story is managed on the principle of light and shade;—the contrasts of character are as marked as they could possibly be drawn. Thus we have a confirmed misanthrope placed side by side with a practical philanthropist; a sullen, reserved and unnatural youth in close juxtaposition with a bright and joyous one. The plot of the story seems to have never been very clearly determined in the author's mind previous to its conclusion, action and dialogue scarcely keep pace with each other and too many characters are introduced to allow any one of them to play a very prominent part; nor is the conclusion of the novel very satisfactory. A mysterious recluse is introduced, but the mystery shrouding him is never thoroughly explained. His life was embittered by an unjust will, but why that will was made in the first place, or why no attempt was subsequently made to set it aside, all this the reader is left to determine to his own satisfaction. Perhaps, however, it is the intention of the author to publish a sequel, in which all these things will be made plain. The interest of the book is well maintained from the first chapter to the last, and the reader will not be likely to lay it aside until he reaches the colophon.

—The HARPERS also publish *Adventures in the South Pacific*, by a roving printer. The preface of the book claims for it no literary merit. It states that two young men, led to engage in the whale-fisheries, and spending five years in that employment, have compiled from their log-books and their recollections, a plain unvarnished narrative of their adventures, whereof the present volume is the result. The narrative, in respect to its simplicity, is all that the authors claim. Nothing is told that might not have happened on the sea, and many of the events are common-place enough to have occurred on shore. In all its cetaceous statistics the book is not correct, as the writer hereof has good occasion to know. Moreover, in the description of "cutting in the whale," and several other portions of the book, the author has borrowed bodily, without giving credit therefor, from MELLVILLE'S "Moby Dick." But this our friends, the HARPERS, may have sanctioned, as they hold the copyright of both books.

—*The Chemical History of a Candle*, by MICHAEL FARADAY, D. C. L., F. R. S., also published by the HARPERS, follows closely and very properly in connection with their book of whale lore. It would, perhaps, be unfair to assert that in speaking of the "advancing light of civilization," any allusion is meant to improvements in candles, yet it is nevertheless true that the enlightenment of rooms and realms advances in about the same proportion. The flame of a candle, seemingly a very simple thing, becomes sufficiently formidable when our Professor comes to analyze it. And those who read the present little volume will conclude that the monarch who told us, inferentially, that it required more fortitude to snuff a candle with one's fingers than to face a foe in battle, was not so very far wrong after all.

—COLLARD'S *Latin Accidence*, published by the HARPERS, will prove an acceptable aid by those who are liable to accidents in their pronunciation and construction of the Latin language. As a book for beginners, it is especially worthy of commendation. The arrangement is simple, and puzzling complexities are dealt with in such a manner that the student can comprehend them without continual reference to his teacher.

—TO PUTNAM'S *National Edition of Irving*, the second volume of *Mahomet* is added. In delicate tint of paper, superiority of binding, and general beauty of typography, the volume is equal to its predecessors. Setting aside the credit due to the enterprising publishers, who, during a season of National depression, have maintained their issues of this beautiful edition with the utmost regularity, and who surely merit some recognition on this account, and we opine that no library can be called complete without this edition of the most popular of American authors. The book-buyer in this purchase, benefits himself quite as much as the publisher. The works of IRVING are for all time, and they cannot be presented in too choice a form. We should take them to our libraries as precious things, and give them down to our children's children as among the richest legacies which our day and generation has bequeathed to posterity.

—JAMES G. GREGORY, with the publication of *Precaution*—issued this month—completes one of the most beautiful specimens of typographical art ever attempted in this country. We have before alluded to this series of COOPER'S novels, in such terms and at such length as to preclude any necessity for a further mention. We do not know that there was any concert of action between the publishers of COOPER and IRVING, but the two editions are in many respects companion volumes, and the library that has the one cannot very well do without the other. The general style of binding is identical, and the volumes are the same in size. The authors were companions in life, and their works should not be separated.

—From Mr. GREGORY we also have the seventh and eighth folios of DARLEY'S *Cooper Vignettes*. It was a good thought which induced the publisher to undertake the issue of this series of folios, and that he has pushed his project to its completion is a fact for which all lovers of art have cause to be grateful. And none will disagree with the modest conclusion of the publisher, who "believes he does not claim too much, when, with unaffected pride, he presents it to the American public as a monument of national art."

—JOS. DE BUELOW publishes the seventh part of *Historical Sketches of Europe*, an enterprise to which we have before referred. The engravings in the present number are as vigorous and spirited as in any of the preceding numbers, and the subjects are equally well chosen. The enterprise of Mr. DE BUELOW merits support.

—The publication of the forty-eighth, forty-ninth and fiftieth parts of *The Battles of America, by Sea and Land*, by VIRTUE & Co., completes that work. The publishers have prepared styles of binding which will enable subscribers to the series to preserve the numbers in a permanent form and at small cost.

—Mr. Publisher PUTNAM has initiated a very good project in the publication of placards, headed *The True Issues*, and setting forth the true issues involved in this rebellion, by extracts from the speeches of leading Democrats and the most conservative men of the day. As a means of bringing all to join hands in maintaining the Government in its present crisis, these hand-bills, posted in conspicuous places in country villages, cannot fail to have a good effect.

—*A History of the Rise and Progress of the Rebellion* is issued in weekly parts by JAMES D. TORREY. The plan of the work seems an excellent one, and if carried out with the same vigor with which it is begun, it cannot fail to prove a valuable publication.

BROWN UNIGERSITY.—The ninety-third anniversary commencement of Brown University, Providence, took place on Sept. 4. A class of thirty-two young men were graduated in the regular course, and six in the partial course.

The honorary degree of A. M. was conferred on His Excellency WILLIAM SPRAGUE, Governor of the State of Rhode Island, and AMBROSE EVERETT BURNSIDE, Brigadier-General Commanding, U. S. A.

The honorary degree of D. D. was conferred upon Rev. Prof. [illegible] Dodge, of Hamilton, N. Y., and Rev. Rossar [illegible] of [illegible]. The honorary degree of LL. D. was conferred upon Hon. JAMES [illegible] Dunbar, of Haverhill, Mass.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Influence of the United States on South American—Preparations of the Confederation of Buenos Ayres—Business Prostrated—Commerce—Ships in Port—Foreign Ministers in the City—Paraguayan Affairs—Martial Law, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BUENOS AYRES, S. A., Tuesday, July 16, 1861.

The controversy in the United States has already influenced this country. The first news of secession gave courage to Buenos Ayres to maintain also a kind of reserved State right. The determination of the United States Government to maintain its integrity has, on the other hand, given moral strength to the Confederation. The position of the Confederation and of the United States is nearly alike. Here is one Province in arms, the other five that at first joined her having for various reasons fallen off, but no battle has yet been fought.

The controversy would appear to a foreigner to be an abstraction. It is this: By the compact of Nov. 9, 1859, Buenos Ayres agreed to enter the Confederation as soon as regular action could be taken towards amending the Constitution. This instrument was duly amended. Buenos Ayres then, in due form swore allegiance to the Constitution. It only remained to elect delegates to the National Congress. This was done, but they were elected under the provincial law and not under the national law, and their admittance was negatived by both Senate and House. We are now to see which party is the strongest, and then arrange for the restoration of the Union on the basis of the terms of the victors.

The Confederation has adroitly, and rather unscrupulously secured the allegiance of the other revolted provinces. Cordova has been seized by President DERQUI in person. He assumed the military command, displacing the civil, and, backed by national troops, he conquered a bloodless peace. From all the other provinces men and horses are gathered. Col. SAA, who overran and put to the lance every resisting inhabitant of the Province of San Juan, in January last, is one of the chief officers. Col. SAA has not been excelled for the ferocity and blood-thirsty fierceness with which he wages war. The General Government has now about six armed steamers, and under arms about 12,000 men. Gen. URQUIZA, himself, is approaching us, and is now near Rosario. Congress has by law declared that neither Generals nor Presidents shall make agreements for peace, but Congress alone. Congress has also, by special law denounced death against all who take arms with Buenos Ayres.

On the other hand, Buenos Ayres has now about 10,000 men under arms, and commanded by the Governor, Gen. MITRE, in person. She has armed six vessels, and fortified the Island of Martin Garcia, which commands the river opposite this city, and hence is the key to all the upper rivers.

In spite of all these arrangements there is but little enthusiasm among the people on this side, and the same is said of the other party. It is a war of leaders. There are about a dozen men, in various parts of the Confederation, who are deadly hostile to this city, and there are about as many men in this city, who are leaders here, and who are desperate in there hostility to all but their own locality. In some manner both these parties are dominant in their own region. If an arrangement is made, it is the expectation now that some of these parties, perhaps on both sides, will be under the necessity of emigrating.

Of course, in all these arrangements business is seriously suffering. The complaint of hard times is universal. Many kinds of business are entirely suspended. To the war derangement we must add the depression of the season. Last month there were killed 4,727 cattle; this is small, and is hardly perceived as to its addition to the commerce of the port. It is not the season for the wool market, and so high are hides held, that if the present rates hold long we can bring both hides and wool from North America and from Europe for this market.

At present we have ten American ships in port, the largest number we have had at once for months. The latest arrival is the *Rebecca*, bringing 1,300 barrels of flour to an excellent market. For flour, rice, cigars and lumber there is good demand, and those regular traders that risk the privateers will, in these times, do admirably.

An artesian well is commenced in this city, and has gone to the depth of about 350 feet, bringing up very curious and valuable additions to the stock of geological knowledge of this country. But above all, if successful, it will add immensely to the value of the grazing lands of the pampas. An American gentleman, Mr. S. B. HALE, has obtained the apparatus for boring an artesian well on his estancia, about 100 miles west of this city. His is a splendid farm of six miles square, but without permanent water. When stocked, as it can be with the increase of two or three years more, the aggregate of 80,000 sheep watered from an artesian well, will be a fortune seldom equaled.

We have now in this city the English, French and Prussian Ministers, concerned in making peace among the belligerent forces of the country. It is sometimes demanded that any government, meditating peace, shall guarantee the peace, but as it was guaranteed by Paraguay, in 1859, and the guarantee was never heard of afterwards, it does not seem to be very important.

The Paraguayan Government is progressing on a small scale, much to its own satisfaction. A little railroad has been made, on which one locomotive makes about a dozen trips each way every day, and the people throng in crowds to see the un-Paraguayan phenomenon. A new theatre, a new church, an academy of drawing and of architecture, are among the improvements in progress there. A newspaper article in alluding to the weather at Assumption speaks of it as bitter cold, the thermometer being as low as 59° Far. What do you think of that for a bitter cold Winter? I saw last week, in this city, the first ice I ever saw in South America in many years. It was as thick as window-glass.

To-day the plaza is full of troops in review. Yesterday the city was declared in a state of siege, and all the National Guards are on military duty. When the roll is called the thousands who succeed in hiding have their names read in their respective companies as "deserters from the National Guard, who have abandoned the defence of their honor, their rights, and their hearths." Severe as this punishment is, there are multitudes who cheerfully endure it.

The immortal Fourth of July passed off here quietly. The Consul kept open house to all callers, but the American parsonage was closed, as if in mourning for the sad state of things at home. X.

Causes of Death in London.

From the London Spectator.

The report of the Registrar-General contains an instructive paper, by Dr. W. FARR, on the causes of death in England in 1859. The most noticeable feature is the rapid spread of diphtheria, the deaths from which epidemic in 1855 were 385; in 1856, 603; in 1857, 1,583; in 1858, 6,606; in 1859, 10,184. Dr. FARR considers that diphtheria was well known in Italy and Spain in the seventeenth century, and that diphtherine, its *materies morbi*, is some modification of scarlatinine. One-quarter of all the deaths of the year were caused by zymotic diseases. Small-pox was fatal to 3,848 persons, chiefly, of course, unvaccinated children. Excessive drinking is returned as the direct cause of death in 890 instances, 545 of which were from delirium tremens, and the remainder are simply ascribed to "intemperance." Gout is stationary. The deaths from tuberculous diseases have decreased in number since 1853; while those from bronchitis have increased largely. Diseases of the three vital organs, the heart, lungs and brain, amount nearly to the third of the deaths of the year. Seven persons died from fright, 8 (7 women) from grief, 5 from rage, and 26 women and 21 men from melancholy. Organic lesions, or local irritations productive of convulsions, were the cause of death to more than 25,000, chiefly infants. 27,104 persons only died a strictly natural death, that is to say from simple old age. Violent deaths amounted to the startling number of 14,649—or at the rate of 75 in 100,000 annually. Of the 13,056 of these deaths which are ascribed to accident or negligence, 279 were caused by poison. 1,248 persons committed suicide, and 338 met their death by murder or manslaughter.

The Case of Rev. Mr. Budge.

The testimony for the prosecution in the case of Rev. HENRY BUDGE, charged with the murder of his wife, was closed before Judge ALLEN, at Rome, yesterday. The counsel for the prisoner asked his discharge on the case as presented by the people's witnesses, on the ground that not only was it not proved that a murder had been committed, but that the nature of the wound, and the position and condition of the body, were such that it was not possible that Mrs. BUDGE had met her death at any other hands than her own. On the instruction of the Court, the Jury found that Mr. BUDGE was *not guilty*, and he was accordingly discharged from custody. The Jury were polled, and each man for himself pronounced that he found the prisoner not guilty. After the verdict, the jurymen congratulated Mr. BUDGE on the fact that his innocence had been so triumphantly established, and without calling a witness in his behalf.

Thus ends a case almost unparalleled in many of the features. Mr. BUDGE was a Congregational clergyman, highly esteemed in Oneida County, the question arose between rival societies for the control and possession of the house of worship used in common. The feud spread into families. The sudden death of Mrs. BUDGE, who had been insane and troublesome, and was found with her throat cut in her own bed, was seized upon by his opponents. A coroner's jury found it a case of suicide. Yet suspicion would not be allayed. A second coroner's jury pronounced the woman murdered, and laid the crime at the door of her husband. The excitement was fanned by discussion. In politics, in religion, in business, in social relations, in everything, the dividing line in Lewis County was BUDGE, and Anti-BUDGE. Mr. BUDGE has been acquitted by a jury of his countrymen, under circumstances conclusive as to his innocence. Let the prosecution go no further among his neighbors, as it can go no further before the court.—*Utica Herald.*

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

KENTUCKY.

MESSAGE OF GOV. MAGOFFIN—CORRESPONDENCE WITH JEFF. DAVIS.

The message of Gov. MAGOFFIN to the Kentucky Legislature has reached us. After congratulating that body on having preserved the peace of the State by the policy which he has adopted, he says:

Looking to the Constitution of the United States, the nature of our institutions, the philosophy of their construction, and the causes of this war, I think Kentucky has a right to assume a neutral position. Kentucky had no agency in the organization and fostering of that sectional party in the Free States which has proven so disastrous to the Union, nor did she approve the separate action and secession of the Southern States at the time. We are not responsible for the war, and ought not to be invoked by either section to involve her people of the State in the struggle. Moreover, our relations are such as to leave to the State no other position. The Presidents of the United States and of the Confederate States are her children, both natives of Kentucky. Many of the chief actors on both sides are Kentuckians. Our people have time and again manifested and proven their love for and loyalty to the Union; but it cannot be controverted that their sympathies and trade, their associations, and ties of blood and friendship, their institutions and interests, are mainly identified with the South. The Northwestern and Southern States are peopled with our kindred. Neither party ought to expect Kentucky at this time to abandon her chosen position of neutrality, and engage in the war against her brethren and friends, and in violence to the sympathies, feelings, and convictions of her people. Especially ought not this to be asked or expected when it is manifest that, owing to the division among our people, Kentucky, while benefiting neither party, would herself become a prey to civil war, the very acme of all social or political calamities. Let us, then, labor to avert the impending ruin. Let us preserve our position of neutrality as the only anchor of peace, of hope, and of safety. Thus may we avert civil war, and save our soil from the desolation of the conflict of hostile armies.

Until recently the neutrality of Kentucky has not been seriously aggressed upon by either of the belligerent powers. Lawless raids upon our soil have been suffered from both sides, private property has been seized, our commerce interrupted and our trade destroyed. These wrongs have been borne by our citizens with great patience, and reparation obtained in all cases where it was possible. But recently a military force has been organized, equipped and encamped in the central portion of the State, the officers are commissioned by, and act under, the authority of the President of the United States, the soldiers of which are sworn into the Federal service. The authorities of the State were not consulted in this movement. It was done but a short time before the assembling of a Legislature fresh from the people, and into whose hands and keeping has been committed the policy and destinies of the Commonwealth. Under what provision of the Constitution, by what laws of Congress or this State the Federal Government has proceeded to raise volunteers in Kentucky, and quarter an Army in our midst, I do not know. For what purpose their Army is encamped in our State, what good is expected to result from its presence, and what the plea of policy or necessity which has induced the President and his advisers to disregard the thrice-chosen position of neutrality on the part of our people, I am not advised. Is any protection needed in Kentucky which the representatives of the people cannot afford? Do a majority of the citizens of the State desire the presence of a National Army in the State? I think not. Is there a larger force needed? Increase it. Is the present law defective? Alter it—amend it—give it efficiency. Place a sufficient Army in the field, if need be, to make our position respected; but let it be done under the laws and Constitution of Kentucky. I recommend that the law of last Spring be so amended as to enable the Military Board to borrow a sufficient sum of money to purchase the arms and munitions of war for defence.

Soon after the organization and encampment of this force in the State, I commissioned two gentlemen of Lexington, Messrs. W. A. DUDLEY and F. K. HUNT, to proceed to Washington City, to urge upon the President either the disbanding of this force, or its removal beyond the limits of the State. I also commissioned Mr. GEORGE W. JOHNSON, of Scott County, to proceed to Richmond, Va., and urge upon the President of the Confederate States a continued observance of our position. The report of the Commissioners, with the editre correspondence upon the subject, is herewith submitted. In this connection, I submit a correspondence between the Governor of Tennessee and myself on the same subject.

In his response to my communication, the President of the United States says he has "acted upon the urgent solicitation of many Kentuckians, and in accordance with what" he "believed to be the wish of a majority" of our people, and that he does "not believe it is the popular wish of Kentucky that the force shall be removed." Thus impressed as to the wish of the people of Kentucky, he respectfully declined to comply with my request. The inference seems to be fair, that if advised of the wish of the people of Kentucky for the removal of this force, the President would comply with it.

Believing that a large majority of the people of Kentucky, including a majority of the Union men, never desired the establishment of these camps, and now desire their removal—that the presence of this military force in our midst is without the sanction of the people or the authority of the Constitution, and that, unless removed, our people will be sooner or later embroiled in the war, I recommend that you pass resolutions requesting the disbanding, or removal from the State of any and all military bodies not under the authority of the State. The tone of the letter of the President indicates that he will respect your will in shaping the policy of the State; and, if duly advised by you through resolutions, I cannot doubt that this most alarming cause of excitement and danger to the peace of the Commonwealth will be removed. Kentucky is, I believe, at this time the only State in the Union where the Constitution and laws of the country, both State and National, are respected. We yet enjoy the freedom of speech and of the Press. Our State is yet a safe retreat from the oppressions of both sections. Let us cling to our position and policy as the only hope of peace and safety.

The continued introduction of Federal guns into the State, and their distribution to private citizens, unwarranted by law, is another source of constant irritation, and a fruitful cause of violence and trouble. You could in no way more effectually contribute to the maintenance of peace within the State than by arresting this prolific source of excitement, irritation, and violence.

Gov. MAGOFFIN then cites what he calls "numerous cases of aggression upon private rights by both belligerent Governments," protests his desire "to uphold and perpetuate the Union by a faithful execution of the National Constitution," and proceeds:

In the canvass which led to my election as Chief Executive Magistrate of the State, I contended for the principle, to which I had ever been faithful, that the people of a State, as a distinct aggregate sovereignty, had the rightful authority to regulate their internal policy, and to define their external relations, according to their own pleasure. Since then the people of this State have thrice been summoned to the polls, and, according to my interpretation of their votes, have expressed themselves in favor of preserving the neutrality and peace of the State. I have construed these expressions as signifying that the people were not yet prepared to dissolve their relation to the old Union, and were not to be employed in any way, directly or indirectly, as partisans for or against either of the belligerents in the unhappy fratricidal war between the National and Confederate States. I have also construed them as emphatic refusals to be made the instruments of coercing the people of the seceded States by force of arms. I have never been able to construe the votes of the people of Kentucky as meaning that unconstitutional aggressions should be sanctified by any display of numerical or military power. The Constitution would be a snare, a fraud, a mockery, if the rights which it undertakes to protect may be violated by any majority, however large.

CRITTENDEN'S compromise measures the Governor is inclined to accept as the platform on which the people of the State are willing to stand. He says:

Their final decision will be law to me. Every constitutional act of their lawful representatives will be executed by me with as much vigilance and fidelity as if it originated in my own brain. No true States-Rights man can ever set himself in factious opposition to the will of the people of his State, however honestly he may be opposed to her policy. I have no consciousness that, in any thought, word, or act of mine, I have thwarted the lawful purposes of the people of Kentueky. On the contrary, I have used unceasing vigilance and efforts to preserve the neutrality and peace of the State.

He emphatically declares that he has been honest in his endeavors to maintain the neutral position of the State, and thus defends his refusal to respond to President LINCOLN'S call for troops:

"I refused troops, because, in my judgment, the President's call was unconstitutional and without the sanction of law. The President admits, in his message to Congress, that necessity had compelled him to act without the authority of law, and asks that his acts shall be sanctioned. I could easily shelter myself under a similar plea of necessity. If the necessity of which he speaks was great in his case, it was far greater in mine, because no other policy, in my humble judgment, could have been pursued by Kentucky which would have prevented civil war among our own people, and that I regarded as the worst of all calamities. The call for additional forces for the land and naval service; the blockade of the Southern seaports; the blockades and embargoes established on rivers and roads; the suspension of the sacred writ of *habeas corpus*; the imprisonment of men without warrant, hearing, or trial by jury; the suppression of civil authority and the establishment of martial law in various cities; the unreasonable seizure and searches of persons, houses and papers; the arrest, search and imprisonment even of women; the suppression of newspapers; the withdrawal of mail facilities in Kentucky west of the Tennessee; the establishment of martial law in Missouri; the confiscation of the property, emancipation of slaves, and subversion of the State Government of that people by Major-Gen. FREMONT, and the total obliteration of all State lines and authorities; these, and that demoralizing, monstrous and unconstitutional confiscation bill recently passed by Congress, make up a record well calculated to alarm and to startle a free people justly jealous of their rights. I have been, and am still, unable to give to these acts any sort of sanction. They are acts which give to the Government, intended to be conducted according to the Constitution, the character, in substance, at once of a usurpation and a despotism.

In conscientiously taking such a view of the President's rule, I have not intended to be disloyal to our State or National Government. I have refused obedience to only one demand made on me by the National authorities, and in that have been sustained by the people of Kentucky and by the Constitution of my country. The people have sustained me in my recommendation against coercion, and my recommendation of Senator CRITTENDON'S amendments to the Constitution as a settlement of our National difficulties, against the occupation of our soil by a National military force, in favor of peace and neutrality, and for voting men and money to arm the State. And now, addressing myself to the representatives of the people of Kentucky, I protest, in their name and presence, in the name of constitutional liberty, and in presence of Heaven and earth, against all and every of the President's usurpations, and unconstitutional and illegal acts; and I protest, furthermore, against the further prosecution of a war professedly for the object of restoring the Government, an object utterly impossible of attainment by such insane means as a war of coercion; and I protest, moreover, against Kentucky being made a camping-ground, or the pathway for the movement of forces by either belligerent; and I recommend earnestly to the General Assembly the prompt passage of resolutions requiring both belligerents to keep off our soil, and to respect in good faith the neutrality which the people of Kentucky, with unexampled unanimity, in good faith, desire to preserve. The valor and fortitude of the Southern people are underrated by those who imagine that they can be subjected to terms of humiliating submission by any military force which the North can possibly find means to maintain in the field. It is my opinion, therefore, that the General Assembly of Kentucky ought to declare, by solemn resolution, that this war ought to be instantly stopped. If it is not, our people, already oppressed by taxation, will be bankrupted, our markets destroyed, our trade ruined, our fields ravaged, every home made desolate and in mourning; and after the expenditure of all our treasure and the loss of a million of lives in the vain effort to subjugate the South, the belligerents at last will be compelled to negotiate a peace, the people and our children having been made barbarians, and the last hope of liberty extinguished. It is the policy of Kentucky to take no part in it. She should keep firmly her present position of neutrality, and, when opportunity offers, *as a mediator*, present terms of peace and of settlement alike honorable to both of the contending parties.

The correspondence of Gov. MAGOFFIN with Mr. LINCOLN has already been published. The following is that with JEFF. DAVIS:

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, FRANKFORT, Aug. 19, 1861.

To Hon. Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States:

SIR: This is to accredit to you GEO. W. JOHNSON, Esq., as a Commissioner from the State of Kentucky. Mr. JOHNSON is the bearer of a communication which will fully explain the object of his mission. I take pleasure in commending to your consideration Mr. JOHNSON as a gentlemen well advised of the existing posture of public affairs in Kentucky.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
B. MAGOFFIN.

FRANKFORT, KY., Sept. 3, 1861.

His Excellency B. Magoffin, Governor of Kentucky:

SIR: In conformity with your request I proceeded to Richmond, and presented to Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS, President of the Confederate States, the communication intrusted to me. His response is embodied in a letter to which I have the honor herewith to hand you. I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
GEORGE W. JOHNSON.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, FRANKFORT, Aug. 24, 1861.

Hon. Jefferson Davis, Richmond, Va.:

SIR: Since the commencement of the unhappy difficulties pending in the country, the people of Kentucky have indicated a steadfast desire and purpose to maintain a position of strict neutrality between the belligerent parties. They have earnestly striven, by their policy, to avert from themselves the calamity of war, and protect their own soil from the presence of contending armies. Up to this period they have enjoyed comparative tranquility and entire domestic peace.

Recently a military force has been enlisted and quartered by the United States authorities within this State. I have on this day addressed a communication and dispatched Commissioners to the President of the United States, urging the removal of these troops from the soil of Kentucky, and thus exerting myself to carry out the will of the people in the maintenance of a neutral position. The people of this State desire to be free from the presence of the soldiers of either belligerent, and to that end my efforts are now directed.

Although I have no reason to presume that the Government of the Confederate States contemplate or have ever proposed any violation of the neutral attitude thus assumed by Kentucky, there seems to be some uneasiness felt among the people of some portion of the State, occasioned by the collection of bodies of troops along their southern frontier. In order to quiet this apprehension, and to secure to the people their cherished object of peace, this communication is to represent these facts, and elicit an authoritative assurance that the Government of the Confederate States will continue to respect and observe the position indicated as assumed by Kentucky.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
B. MAGOFFIN.

RICHMOND, Aug. 28, 1861.

To Hon. B. Magoffin, Governor of Kentucky, &c.:

SIR: I have received your letter informing me that "since the commencement of the unhappy difficulties yet pending in the country, the people of Kentucky have indicated a steadfast desire and purpose to maintain a position of strict neutrality between the belligerent parties." In the same communication you express your desire to elicit "an authoritative assurance that the Government of the Confederate States will continue to respect and observe the neutral position of Kentucky."

In reply to this request, I lose no time in assuring you that the Government of the Confederate States of America neither intends nor desires to disturb the neutrality of Kentucky. The assemblage of troops in Tennessee to which you refer, had no other object than to repel the lawless invasion of that State by the forces of the United States, should their Government seek to approach it through Kentucky, without respect for its position of neutrality. That such apprehensions were not groundless has been proved by the course of that Government in the States of Maryland and Missouri, and more recently in Kentucky itself, in which, as you inform me, "a military force has been enlisted and quartered by the United States authorities."

The Government of the Confederate States has not only respected most scrupulously the neutrality of Kentucky, but has continued to maintain the friendly relations of trade and intercourse which it has suspended with the United States generally.

In view of the history of the past, it can scarcely be necessary to assure your Excellency that the Government of the Confederate States will continue to respect the neutrality of Kentucky so long as her people will maintain it themselves.

But neutrality, to be entitled to respect, must be strictly maintained between both parties; or if the door be opened on the one side for the aggressions of one of the belligerent parties upon the other, it ought not to be shut to the assailed, when they seek to enter it for purposes of self-defence.

I do not, however, for a moment believe that your gallant State will suffer its soil to be used for the purpose of giving an advantage to those who violate its neutrality and disregard its rights, over others who respect them both.

In conclusion, I tender to your Excellency the assurance of my high consideration and regard.

And am, Sir, very respectfully, yours, &c.,
JEFF. DAVIS.

GEN. BUTLER'S WELCOME HOME.

From the Boston Post.

BOSTON, Thursday, Sept. 5, 1851.

Gen. BUTLER was welcomed home this evening by an immense crowd, which thronged the streets about the dépôt and in front of the Merrimac House to the number of thousands. The General reached the city by train from Worcester at 6¼, and was received by a delegation from the military of the city, accompanied by the Brigade Band, which played "Hail to the Chief," amid the pealing of cannon and the loud huzzas of the welcoming and enthusiastic multitude. He at once entered the carriage provided by the Reception Committee, and escorted to the Merrimac House, where he was greeted with a perfect outburst of enthusiasm.

Mayor SARGENT, in behalf of the citizens, irrespective of party or creed, welcomed the distinguished officer to his home in a brief and appropriate speech, thanking him for the alacrity with which he obeyed the call of his country, and for the services which he had rendered to the Government.

Gen. BUTLER replied in a very feeling manner, evidently touched by the cordiality of his reception. He said that he had felt during his absence that here, at least, he would not be misunderstood, or his act, if worthy, would be appreciated, and his most precious reward was the approbation of his friends and neighbors. He spoke in the highest terms of the character and bravery of the volunteers which Lowell has sent to the army of the nation, referring to the Richardson Guards as a corps than which none finer or better disciplined ever marched out of Massachusetts, or into Virginia. Lowell, he said, had reason to be proud of her soldiers, and they had reason to be equally proud of her. In reference to political questions, the General held that until peace was restored in the country there must be no party or thought of party. There must be no compromise, no yielding—nothing but the strong arm until the glorious flag of the Union floats over every inch of territory which belongs to the United States. We must have peace, but it must be a peace in which the whole country should share—not a patched up truce which could not last sixty days. This whole country must be under one good Government, or there would be no Government at all. A complimentary allusion to Commodore STRINGHAM called forth loud shouts, and hearty applause frequently interrupted the General's remarks. He concluded by saying that he accepted the grand welcome, not for himself, but in behalf of his fellow-soldiers, declaring that there was nothing which a man might dare even to attempt that would not be most richly repaid by these plaudits.

Gen. BUTLER, at the conclusion of his speech, proceeded at once to his house, the crowd cheering with the wildest enthusiasm.

LETTER FROM MAJOR-GEN. BUTLER.

The Lowell (Mass.) *Advertiser* publishes the following letter from Major-Gen. BUTLER upon the condition of the country and the coming State election:

UNITED STATES STEAM-FRIGATE MINNESOTA, OFF CAPE HATTERAS, Aug. 27, 1861.

MY DEAR FRIEND: I have received your note, as well as those of many others of my true friends in Massachusetts, asking my opinion about political questions, and some kindly suggesting my name as a candidate for Governor at the ensuing election. I reply to you as representing them all, because our intimacy will permit more frankness than would seem meet toward those less closely connected. As I have stated to you, and as I have publicly repeated, when I left home I left all politics, in a party sense of the term, behind me, and I now know no politics in any sense, save as represented by the question—How best to preserve the Union and restore the country in its integrity? Peace is desirable to all, and to none more so than to the soldier who has left his friends and his home to do his duty to his country. But however desirable, it *is not to be purchased upon any terms, save the recognition of the authority of the National Government over every inch of territory which ever belonged to it. Upon no condition whatever, other than this, would I consent to peace.* A peace involving the disintegration of the Union, or until the supremacy of the Government is forever established, would be simply a declaration of perpetual war of sections. We are the Southern Confederacy to-day acknowledged in the fullness of good faith, two months would not elapse before causes of war would arise, sufficient not only to justify, but to demand, a renewal of the conflict. No two months have passed, in the last ten years at least, in which outrages have not been committed upon Northern men in the South, which, had they been perpetrated by a foreign nation, would have demanded a redress of grievances, under pain of a suspension of diplomatic relations. But we have borne these outrages because there was no tribunal to the arbitrament of which we could submit them, and it was against the genius of our people to appeal to arms. Therefore I see with pain, upon the part of some of those with whom I have acted in political organizations, a disposition to advocate peaceful sentiments wherein there can be no peace. Therefore this war must go on, not for the purpose of subjugation; but if those who have commenced it bring upon themselves that condition as an incident, it will only be another illustration of the fruit of sowing the wind. Besides these there are no other politics.

On the matter of the nomination, I cannot consent that my name shall be used by any party. While on some things, as you are aware, I do not agree with the principles upon which both the State and the National Administrations were inaugurated, yet we are a long way past that. The Republican Party, having won a political victory, both in the State and in the nation, is entitled to the patriotic endeavor of every man to give it a fair trial in the administration of the Government, and in that it should, as it does, take the lead in official positions. And now there is left nothing for us to contend against, save any corruption, inefficiency or impropriety of administration, which I doubt not would at once be rebuked as well by Republicans as by Democrats. But as far as regards the *personnel* of administration, in the State, I believe Gov. ANDREW has endeavored faithfully, zealously and efficiently to put our Commonwealth on the side of the nation and to sustain the Union, I, therefore, for one, would not desire to see a change in the Executive, although I doubt not people will demand changes in some of the minor offices. I do not say that I would vote for Gov. ANDREW, but were I at home I would not vote against him. Let it be understood, that without distinction of party and without raising party issues, all men who love the Union are determined to stand by it and the country until this rebellion shall be quelled, and then we may hereafter divide as we please upon the minor differences of administration of Government.

To you, my dear friend, I need urge no justification for this course. You will appreciate it, for you are aware of the sacrifice, both of feeling and of position, I made a year ago, in the earnest endeavor to save the country from this calamity, which I then partly foresaw, and acting in the best light, I had endeavored to prevent. And I am ready to make a like sacrifice now to repel that which I then sought to avert. I need to thank you and others of my friends for this, among many other kindnesses you have shown me. Very truly, yours,
BENJ. F. BUTLER.

F. A. HILDRETH, Esq.

FUNERAL OF GEN. LYON AT EASTFORD.

From the Hartford Courant, Sept. 6.

The escort accompanying the body of Gen. LYON left Hartford, by special train, at 12½ o'clock Wednesday noon. In addition to the special escort detailed from the Army in Missouri, and the friends of Gen. LYON, which we mentioned Tuesday, there were present at this time the Hartford City Guard, Capt. PRENTICE, with 60 men, and Colt's Armory Band; the Hartford Light Guard, Lieut. KIPPLN, with 40 men; Col. BURNHAM, of the First Regiment Connecticut Volunteers; Capts. GORE and DURIVAGE, and Lieut. MERRILLS, of the Second.

The train arrived in due season at Willimantic, and found the people gathered there by thousands. All the buildings in the vicinity of the dépôt were covered, and every balcony and window filled with people. The flags were dressed in mourning and drooped at half-mast, and the bells of the village were tolled. The procession started at 3½ o'clock for Eastford, which was reached in about four hours.

From the time the body left Hartford, to the hour when it was deposited in the Congregational Church in Eastford, all classes and conditions of people paid it, in sundry ways, some token of respect.

It was nearly dark when the procession wound over the hills in the vicinity of Eastford, and found the flags in sable trimming plentifully displayed. The groups which had been a few ure of the route, now grew more frequent. At one house, a young woman who has been an invalid for fifteen years, was brought out upon the bank by the roadside, that she might see the train go past. As the village lights were seen in the distance, the military formed in line and preceded the corpse to the centre. Here it was followed by the crowd, men, women and children, some carrying lighted lamps, and some lighted candles, up the hill to the church, where the body was laid for the night.

Windham County opened hospitable doors, and the extraordinary tax upon the capacity of the community was duly honored. All the guests were well cared for by willing people, with willing hearts.

Thursday was bright and cool, a beautiful day being promised—a promise which was fulfilled subsequently. Soon after sunrise the people of the County came flocking in, and a continual stream of carriages continued for hours. The churches and some of the other buildings of the town were covered with black. A booth for the speakers and invited guests was erected on the slope east of the Congregational Church, and in front of and around this the thousands gathered. Col. SABIN came in with a company of one hundred horsemen from Woodstock. The Tiger Engine Company, of Southbridge, preceded by a band, and the Home Guard, of the same place, were among the organizations present. Among the guests were Gov. Buckingham, Adjt.-Gen. Williams, Senator Foster, Hon. A. A. Burnham, M. C. from the Third District; Major-Gen. Pratt, Mayor Deming and Postmaster Cleveland, of Hartford; Major Warner and Lieut. Holcomb, of the Third Connecticut Regiment, and Lieut.-Col. Young, of the Second, from Connecticut; Gov. Sprague and Staff, Col. Gardiner, Col. Frieze, Col. Harris, Col. Sprague, Col. Knight and Attorney-General Burges, from Rhode Island; Adjt.-Gen. Schouler and Lieut.-Col. Witherell, of Gov. Andrew's Staff, from Massachusetts; Hon. Richard Busteed, of New-York; Hon. Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania; Col. Casey, of the U. S. Army, and Paymaster Adams, of the U. S. Navy; Lieut. J. B. Dunlap, Thirty-eighth New-York Regiment; Hon. J. B. Colt, of Missouri.

At sunrise a gun was fired by a detachment of the Hartford City Guard, and this was followed by a signal gun at 9 o'clock. At the time the multitude, arriving on foot, or by all manner of conveyances, begun to gather on the slope in front of the church. It was nearly 11 o'clock when the City and Light Guards came from the direction of Danielsonville, towards which they had gone to meet Gov. S

Prize Rifles—A Note from Patriotic Americans in England.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the month of June last, in behalf of the loyal contributors to a patriotic fund, we addressed the following communication to some twelve gentlemen in New-York:

MANCHESTER, Wednesday, June 12, 1861.

DEAR SIR: The loyal Americans in Europe, actuated by a desire to serve their country, and testify their devotion to its Government, have contributed funds, to be expended in the way that it was thought would best serve to maintain that Government in its strength and integrity.

Our fellow-countrymen are loyal, and freely tender their services and money. To make these essential elements potent should be the grand consideration with practical minds, and the first thoughts should be to perfect volunteers in the use of the rifle, that in their hands it may become the efficient weapon that it is capable of being made.

It has occurred to those in whose behalf we write that a "National Rifle Association" should be formed, whose duty it should be to have an efficient organization of those who are enthusiastic in the object aimed at; that funds should be raised to endow this Association by whatever plan the wisdom of those who administer its affairs should deem most advisable, whereby they can provide the shooting ground (perhaps it might be connected with the camp on Staten Island) with all that is necessary to make it perfect and complete for the purpose, tender prizes for the best shots, &c., in short, awaken emulation to become good shots with the rifle, and mould into a strong and enduring principle the enthusiastic love of country, which now swells the heart of every true citizen. Every effort should be exerted to make the volunteer an efficient soldier, not only for the present emergency, but for any future danger.

We send you herewith a full account of the formation and successful progress of the "National Rifle Association," established some year and a half ago in this country.

The volunteer movement here has given birth to the existence of this association, and we are convinced that, upon a perusal of the report of their plan of organization and proceedings for the first year, you will agree with us that it is the organization of all others, wanted in the United States, to go hand in hand with the great volunteer movement.

The names of those hereunto annexed, comprising the head of the Government, Secretary of War, Lieut.-Gen. Scott, Governor of the State of New-York, and citizens, civilians and soldiers, have been suggested as a "Provisional Committee" to take charge of the movement, and make the preliminary steps to mould it into form and practical working effect.

The President of the United States, Secretary of War and Lieut.-Gen. Scott, could not give their presence or attention, probably, but will, doubtless, give the sanction of their names, and the encouragement of their advice and support.

The Governor of the State of New-York, and the Governors of other States, will, doubtless, be most happy to give their cordial assistance, by becoming officers or patrons, which the nature of their position will make so valuable.

As a commencement, and to serve as an initiation, to inaugurate the first competive contests in shooting with the rifle at the target, the loyal Americans in Europe tender four of Whitworth's superior rifles as prizes.

These rifles have been ordered and are now being made; they will be ready to send forward as soon as the undersigned can learn that the steps in accordance with these or better suggestions have been taken.

We are warranted in saying that the Whitworth rifle is the best that has been produced in this country; they will cost twenty-five pounds sterling, each, irrespectively of freight and insurance, and will be deemed, it is thought, a very fitting set of prizes to be offered at the opening.

It is suggested, therefore, by those who tender these prizes, that the persons whose names are hereunto annexed meet together at once, in the City of New-York, in a preliminary meeting, and devise when and where a future meeting should be called, nominating prominent and loyal citizens, practical soldiers, lovers of rifle practice, who will surely and effectively put this conception in the way of becoming a prominent and useful reality.

A copy of this letter is addressed to each of the following names, and the undersigned await on behalf of themselves and compatriots, a speedy reply, stating whether the matter has been taken up, and if so, that they may know when the prize rifles should be ready for delivery.

We remain, dear Sirs, your loyal fellow citizens,
K. G. MOULTON,
R. B. PERRY.

Up to this period we have not heard from them in regard to any movement being made. Only one of them, in fact, has acknowledged the receipt of our letter. The rifles which we ordered as prizes have been made, each with a suitable inscription on a silver plate, and we had about decided to sell the rifles and appropriate the money to some other patriotic purpose, when an article published in New-York on the 3d of August met our eye. The views it expressed are in accordance with those originally entertained by us. We have thought it better, before abandoning the subject, to call the attention of the public to the matter, and to say that we shall wait until the 1st of October next to see whether the plan we have suggested in regard to a "Rifle Association" has been deemed practical and good, and if so, whether an organization to carry it out has been perfected.

If a "Rifle Association" is inaugurated in the United States, designed to carry out the object of perfecting parties in the use of the rifle, and is organized by the proper persons, so that it will be an efficient auxiliary in the present contest, we will deliver the four prize rifles to whomsoever may be designated to receive them.

R. G. MOULTON,
R. B. PERRY.

MANCHESTER, Aug. 24, 1861.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 28
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 28
Norwegian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 29
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 31
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 3
Rangoon	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Sept. 4
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 4
Anglo-Saxon	Liverpool	Quebec	Sept. 5
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Sept. 7
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 10
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 11
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 14
United Kingdom	Glasgow	Quebec	Sept. 14
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 18
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Sept. 21
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 25
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 28
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 9
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 29

FROM AMERICA.

Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 11
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 14
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 14
John Bell	Quebec	Glasgow	Sept. 17
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 18
Congress	New-York	Havre	Sept. 19
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 21
Hammonia	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 21
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 25
New-York	New-York	Bremen	Sept. 28
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 5
Fulton	New-York	Southampton	Oct. 12

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) .. 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

A large stock, selling by order of the Assignee, at heavy discount from cost, for cash only, at No. 76 Duane-st.
The attention of the City trade and country buyers is invited.

GREENWOOD CEMETERY.

The subscriber calls the attention of lot owners in this cemetery to his stock of Marble Monuments and Headstones, selling off below cost, at a sacrifice, to remove.
J. EDWARDS, 36th-st., near the entrance.

Lyon's Powder and his Pills
All the insect tribe will kill.

ALL THE GENUINE LYON MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER and PILLS bear the fac-simile of E. LYON. All others are counterfeits or base imitations. Beware of unprincipled imitators. Sold by D. S. BARNES, 292 Broadway, and by all respectable dealers

WANTED TO INVEST.—AN ACTIVE BUSINESS man and thorough book-keeper wants to invest a small amount—say $200—and his services in some good, paying business. For an interview address M. S. S., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,

No. 45 Maiden-lane, stationers, book-binders and printers. Every style of blank book and stationery articles for business, professional and private use, at very low price.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,

Steam printers and lithographers, No. 45 Maiden-lane. Best work at lowest prices.

STOVES, FURNACES, &C.

THE NEW GOTHIC FURNACE FOR warming all kinds of buildings. Every house needs one. BARTLETT & LESLEY, No. 626 Broadway. Estimates made and circulars sent by request.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

Will open at Retail
ON
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 9,
Their Fall Importation of
FRENCH, GERMAN,
AND
BRITISH DRY GOODS,
viz:
SILKS, MERINOS, OTTOMAN VELOURS,
MUSLIN DE LAINES, PLAIDS,
STUFF GOODS, &c., &c.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

FIRST OPENING AT RETAIL.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will offer on MONDAY, Sept. 9,
DECIDED BARGAINS FOR CASH ONLY,
In plain and fancy
DRESS SILKS,
Paris plain and printed
MERINOES, CASHMERES AND DELAINES;
French and Irish Poplins, Velours, Ottomans, Plaids,
Paris Printed Robes de Chambres,
FRENCH CASHMERE AND REAL INDIA SHAWS,
Embroidered Silk and Velvet
CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS,
Laces and Embroideries, &c., &c., selected expressly for
OUR RETAIL TRADE,
from the most celebrated
EUROPEAN MANUFACTORIES.
Also, Housekeeping Goods, Carpets, Curtain Materials, &c., &c.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade streets.

CASH BUYERS

Will find at and under the lowest market prices,
Merrimack, Sprague s, Pacific, Hamilton
and American PRINTS,
New-York Mills, Wamsutta, Lonsdale and other
SHIRTINGS,
Utica, Pepperell and Huguenot
SHEETINGS,
Denims, Kentucky Jeans,
Brown and Bleached Drills,
Striped Shirtings, Apron Checks,
Linseys, Canton Flannels,
Blankets, Quilts, Tickings, &c., &c.,
together with a large assortment of other Domestic Fabrics, purchased prior to the late large advance in market.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

A CARD.

W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, having purchased a large lot of Bombazines at panic prices, is offering them at retail at less than cost of importation.
Also, Black and Second Mourning Silks in every style and quality, at unusually low prices, together with a large and general assortment of desirable Mourning Goods, purchased during the recent panic, which he is offering at little more than half cost of importation. Special attention is called to Black Silks at 62½ cts. and $1 per yard.
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

BARGAINS FOR "CASH ONLY."

200 PIECES RICH BROCHE SILKS,
At 75 cents per yard, worth $1;
200 PIECES RICH BROCHE SILKS,
At $1 per yard, worth $1 25,
Will be offered MONDAY, Sept. 9.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

BARGAINS AT RETAIL.

"FOR CASH ONLY."
500 pieces yard-wide CHINTZ PRINTS, 12½ cents per yard. A. T. STEWART & CO.

MOURNING GOODS.

An elegant and extensive assortment, including
BLACK AND WHITE ALL WOOL PLAIDS
AND
UNION CHECKS.
Just received. A. T. STEWART & CO.

THREE HUNDRED PIECES

Paris Printed all Wool
DELAINES,
Entirely new. Just received.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

THREE-PLY ADD INGRAIN CARPETS.—Five hundred pieces power-loom Three-Ply and Ingrain Carpets, manufactured by N. D. Carhart & Co., in new and desirable patterns, and the best quality of goods, which are for sale, wholesale and retail, by
GEO. E. L. HYATT,
No. 273 Canal-st., (through to No. 31 Howard-s

MILLINERY.

PARIS MILLINERY—FALL 1861.

MRS. DAVIDSON'S
PARIS MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,
(Established 1841.) No. 125 Bleecker-st.,
New-York.
Ladies and families are respectfully informed that they can depend upon having their orders faithfully executed, with care and economy, and promptly forwarded by express to any part of the United States. Every information cheerfully furnished by mail in regard to styles, charges, &c. Address as above.

EXTRAORDINARY COMBINATION OF FASHIONABLE ARTISTIC EXCELLENCE.—Every milliner is surprised, every dressmaker is gratified, every mother is pleased, every tradesman is benefited, every lady is astonished, when they see the Fall number of Madame DEMOREST'S QUARTERLY MIRROR OF FASHIONS, containing a wonderful amount of new and elegant designs of the Fall Fashions. The largest, best, cheapest and most reliable fashion magazine ever issued. Out to-day, and sold everywhere.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY AND BRANCH PORT.—The steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. JOHN P. CORLIES, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE BRANCH PORT.
Thursday, Aug. 29, 2 P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 29, 8 A. M.
Friday, Aug. 30, 3 P. M.	Friday, Aug. 30, 9 A. M.
Sunday, Sept. 1, 9½ A. M.	Saturday, Aug. 31, 3½ P. M.
Monday, Sept. 2, 7 A. M.	Sunday, Sept. 1, 4 P. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 3, 7½ A. M.	Monday, Sept. 2, 3 P. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 4, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 3, 3 P. M.
Thursday, Sept. 5, 8½ A. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 4, 3 P. M.
Friday, Sept. 6, 9 A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 5, 3 P. M.
Saturday, Sept. 7, 9½ A. M.	Friday, Sept. 6, 3 P. M.
Sunday, Sept. 8, 8½ A. M.	Saturday, Sept. 7, 3½ P. M.
Monday, Sept. 8, 8 A. M.	Sunday, Sept. 8, 4 P. M.
Monday, Sept. 9, 4½ P. M.	Monday, Sept. 9, 12 M.
	Tuesday, Sept. 10, 7 A. M.

Fare 35 cents.
The LAURA will connect for Red Bank and intermediate landings, on and after July 3.
John Liming's stages will connect with this boat for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan Village. Fare 80 cents.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, FORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, Aug. 29, 9:45 A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 29, 2 P. M.
Friday, Aug. 30, 10 A. M.	Friday, Aug. 30, 2½ P. M.
Saturday, Aug. 31, 3½ P. M.	Monday, Sept. 2, 6 A. M.
Monday, Sept. 2, 3½ P. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 3, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 3, 3½ P. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 4, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 4, 3½ P. M.	Thursday, Sept. 5, 7 A. M.
Thursday, Sept. 5, 3½ P. M.	Friday, Sept. 6, 7 A. M.
Friday, Sept. 6, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, Sept. 7, 7 A. M.
Saturday, Sept. 7, 4:15 P. M.	Monday, Sept. 7, 9 A. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 10, 8 A. M.	

FARE 25 CENTS.

The LAURA will connect for Ocean House, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch, on and after July 3.
To and from Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by H. Johnson's Stages, and Steamer Highland Light. Tickets on the boat or stage.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast-sailing iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMS, will commence running daily, Sundays excepted, without any alteration of time, up to the 1st day of October, 1861, as follows: Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 3 P. M. Returning, leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. No freight taken in College Point on the 5 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone, on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare 15 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT, CONNECTING WITH THE DANBURY RAILROAD.—The fast and elegant steamboat ALICE PRICE leaves foot of Catharine-st., East River, DAILY, at 2 P. M. Returning, leaves Norwalk EVERY MORNING, at 8½ o'clock, on the arrival of the railroad trains. Fare 50 cents. Passengers to Westport, Southport and Fairfield, on the New-Haven Road, and Danbury, Bethel, Ridgefield, Kent, &c., on the Danbury Railroad, can avoid the dust, secure a cool and speedy sail, and save 50 cents each, by taking the boat to Norwalk. Through in three hours.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY LANDS AT FORT HAMILTON.
THE NAUSHON leaves West 10th-st. at 9¼, 12¼ and 3¼.
Spring-st. at 9½, 12½ and 3½.
Jay-st. at 9¾, 12¾ and 3¾.
Pier No. 4, N. R., at 10, 1 and 4.
Fare, with return tickets, 25 cents.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY MORNING at 8 A. M., for Peekskill. Lands at West 10th and 30th sts., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanks. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 2 P. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The new and fast steamboat DANIEL DREW leaves Jay-st. on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 7 A. M., calling at 30th-st. Excursion tickets to be had on board,

HARTFORD DIRECT.—THE STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE leave Peck-slip daily, at 4 P. M., Sundays excepted. Cabin fare to Hartford $1 50; deck, $1.

STEAMER MASSACHUSETTS.—TIME changed to 5 o'clock P. M., instead of 6. On and after Thursday, Sept. 5, leaves James-slip for Orient, Greenport, Sag Harbor, the Hamptons, Southhold, Mattituck, &c.

CHANGE OF HOUR FOR KEYPORT.—ON and after this date, the steamboat KEYPORT will leave New-York foot of Robinson-st. daily (Sundays excepted) at 3 o'clock P. M. and Keyport at 8 A. M.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A LIGHT-draught seagoing Steamer. Address O., Box No. 1,895 New-York Post-office.

BURNING FLUIDS, OILS, &C

BURNING FLUID

50C. PER GALLON.....TO THE TRADE.
ALCOHOL, COAL OILS, LAMPS, &c.
J. S. STANTON, Manufacturer,
NO. 946 GREENWICH-STREET, New-York.

SHIPPING.

DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH GLASGOW.
ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

The first-class, powerful, Clyde-built steamship JOHN BELL, Capt. SCOTT, will sail from QUEBEC, FOR GLASGOW, on TUESDAY, Sept. 17. Rates of passage from NEW-YORK, including ocean passage and free ticket by way of LAKE CHAMPLAIN TO MONTREAL AND QUEBEC, are as follows: Saloon, Cabin, $70; Intermediate, $35; Steerage, found with cooked provisions, $30.
The succeeding steamship UNITED KINGDOM, Capt. CRAIG, will sail on TUESDAY, Oct. 15.
For passage, apply to FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., No. 87 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK,
Or to G. & D. SHAW, MONTREAL.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. McAuley.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
	SCOTIA. (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 14.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 21.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 28.
CANADA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 4.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 11.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 18.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 25.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to or from Liverpool by their favorite line of Packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz.:
WM. TAPSCOTT, EMERALD ISLE, ALBION,
DREADNAUGHT, MIDDLESEX, VICTORY,
BENJ. ADAMS, CONSTELLATION, JOHN J. BOYD,
WEST POINT, ESSEX, PHŒNIX,
UNDERWRITER, SEA FLOWER, CAMBRIA,
Making, together with others, a ship every five days.
The subscribers are also agents for the X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS, for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.

REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, ETC.
T. & CO. also continue to issue drafts payable on demand throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Send or call for circular. Circulars, with all particulars, may be had on application; if by letter, inclose postage stamp to
TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York;
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, SEPT. 14.
The United States Mail
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Sept. 14, at noon.
This steamer, unsurpassed for safety and comfort, has double engines under deck, inclosed by watertight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers. For freight or passage apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
GEO. MACKENZIE, }
The steamer FULTON will sail Oct. 12.

STEAM FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
The steamship
GREAT EASTERN,
Having fulfilled her contract with the British Government, will sail from
NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL
on SATURDAY, Oct. 5.
Rates of passage:
In First Cabin, $95 & $135, according to state-room accommodation, all other privileges being equal.
In Third Cabin, from $35 to $60.
Suites of first-class apartments, for families, may be engaged by special arrangement.
The GREAT EASTERN will leave Liverpool, on her return trip, TUESDAY, Oct. 29.
Plans of the ship can be seen and engagements made for freight and passage on application to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:
GLASGOW.....SATURDAY, Sept. 7.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, or
CITY OF MANCHESTER } .....SATURDAY, Sept. 21.
CITY OF MANCHESTER, or
CITY OF NEW-YORK, } ...SATURDAY, Sept. 28.
And every succeeding SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
First Cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Persons wishing to bring out their friends, can buy tickets here at the following rates, from New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in Water-tight Iron Sections, and have Patent Fire Annihilators on board
For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to WM. INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECURE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st.; or at the Company's Offices.
Owing to the derangement of our regular weekly sailings, caused by the return to Liverpool of the steamship *Etna*, this Company will not dispatch a steamer from New-York on Saturday, Sept. 14.
The next steamer will therefore leave here on the 21st of September, and will be followed weekly in the regular course same as heretofore.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship NEW-YORK, G. WENKE commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, Sept. 28, at 12 o'clock, M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.—The Montreal Ocean Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer NORTH AMERICAN, Capt. GRAHAM, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, Sept. 14. Rates of passage from New-York—First class, according to accommodations, $70 and $85; steerage, found with cooked provisions, $30. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR HAVANA *via* NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City,
On SATURDAY.....Sept. 14
On MONDAY.....Oct. 14
On MONDAY.....Nov. 11
Passage money to Nassau.....$40
Passage money to Havana.....60
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP ASIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The ASIA, E. G. LOTT, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, 11th inst. A steamboat will ply between the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, and the ASIA from 10 to 11 o'clock A. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board. None but passengers can be taken on board. The AFRICA will sail 25th inst. E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

PASSPORTS—UNITED STATES—PREPARED and issued at the Government Agency, 34½ Pine-st.

EXCURSIONS.

REGULAR BOAT TO THE FISHING BANKS—FARE 50 CENTS.—Steamer CROTON, Capt. DUMONT, leaves (Sunday included)
10th-st., E. R. ...7:15 A. M. | Peck-slip.....7:45 A. M.
Spring-st., N. R. 8:10 A. M. | Pier No. 4.....9 A. M.
Leave the Banks at 2:30 P. M.
N. B.—After this date the following landings will be discontinued: Broome-st., Brooklyn and 30th-st.
AUG. 29, 1861.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR GLEN COVE, LANDING at Strattonport, Whitestone, Great Neck, City Island and New-Rochelle. The favorite steamer MAYFLOWER leaves Robinson-st., N. R., at 7¾ A. M.; James' Slip, E. R., at 8¾; Delancy-st., 8¾; 11th-st., 9; 26th-st., 9¼. Returning, leaves Glen Cove at 3 P. M.; New-Rochelle, 3¼, making all the landings.

CHEAP EXCURSION TO CAMPS ON STATEN ISLAND—Fare 6 cents by Staten Island Ferry, foot of Whitehall-st., between the Battery and South Ferry. Boats leave every hour from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M. On fine Sundays, every half hour to 7 P. M.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—FROM THE OFFICE OF the undersigned, a Certificate for 50 shares of Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, standing in the name of Messrs. Hays & Tompkins, of New-York. No. 11,165, dated April 2, 1861. Transfer of the same has been stopped, and the public are hereby cautioned against negotiating said Stock. The finder will please return it to MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 50 Exchange-place, N. Y.

FOUND—A BANK BILL. OWNER CAN HAVE it by proving property and paying expenses of advertisement, by applying after 4 o'clock at No. 23 South William-st.

CALORIC YACHTS FOR SALE.—ONE SIDE-wheel Yacht of 40 feet in length; also, a large propeller Yacht, 80 feet long—a very superior craft. For further particulars apply at the Ericsson Caloric Engine Agency, No. 164 Duane-st., New-York.

MEDICAL.

TRIESEMAR.

Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and Secured by the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1
is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM.
TRIESEMAR No. 2
completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copavia and Cubebs have generally been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.
TRIESEMAR No. 3
is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms, obviating the destructive use of Mercury, as well as other deleterious ingredients, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They are in the form of a lozenge, and may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected.
Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four $3 cases in one for $9, and in $27 cases, thus saving $9, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c., &c. Wholesale and retail by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Immediately on receipt of remittance, Dr. BARROW will forward Triesmar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.
Attendance and consultation from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening, and on Sunday till 11. Triesmar can also be obtained, by authority, of Dr. BARROW, from Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and J. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

DYSPEPSIA CURED.

R. SWEET'S remedy will do it; no mistake.
Refers to the following-named gentlemen, who have been cured by this invaluable remedy, viz.:
Mr. David Rino, No. 66 4th-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Amos Smith, corner South 3d and 3d sts., Williamsburgh; Mr. W. Guild, No. 54 1st-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Henry McCumiusky, cooper, No. 275 Front-st., New-York.
For sale at No. 4 City Hall-place, 3d floor; No. 39 South 7th-st., near 2d-st., Williamsburgh; Wm. Daily, paint-store, No. 97 Bowery.
Price, 25 cents per bottle.
N. B.—None genuine unless obtained as above.

THE THREE EPOCHS OF WOMAN!

Epoch the First—The Dawning of WOMANHOOD.
Epoch the Second—The Age of MATURITY.
Epoch the Third—The TURN OF LIFE.
Diseases incident to each of these periods of Woman life, including Functional Derangements, Midwifery Cases, Irregularities, Debilitating Influences, &c., are treated to a successful issue, by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 BLEECKER-ST., (FOUR DOORS FROM Mc DOUGAL,) NEW-YORK. Hours of consultation from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8; Sundays till 2.

THE SPECIFIC PILL IS A PROMPT, radical and permanent cure for Seminal Emissions or Weakness and Genital Irritability—*one to three boxes* being sufficient to effect a *complete cure* of the *most aggravated cases*, whether constitutional or arising from abuse or excesses.
The attention of the medical profession is particularly called to the SPECIFIC PILL.
☞ This is not a *Homeopathic Remedy*, nor is there any mercury, or other deleterious ingredient combined with it.

MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

"We believe it to be, in the treatment of spermatorrhea, as near a specific as any medicine can be. We have cured many severe cases with from six to ten doses."—*American Journal of Indigenous Materia Medica.*
Price $1 per box; six for $5. Sent by mail, prepaid, to any part of the United States. Sold, wholesale and retail, by J. WINCHESTER, No. 36 John-st., New-York.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPT. 9, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Evening.

CIRCUS—Cost as a Cucumber.

MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—PETER ... VAUDEVILLE, BURLESQUE AND FARCE—CURIOSITIES, &c. Broadway.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The news from Washington this morning indicates the speedy opening of active hostilities. Gen. McCLELLAN on Saturday made a balloon ascention with Prof. LOWE, and spent two hours in making reconnoisances of the enemy's positions. This was followed yesterday morning at daylight by a movement of our pickets, who were advanced one mile from their former positions, the rebel pickets retreating before them without any attempt at resistance. It has recently been discovered that the rebels, in addition to their fortifications on Munson's Hill, have recently erected a formidable battery, commanding the Leesburgh turnpike, about seven miles from the Chain Bridge. There does not appear, however, to be any considerable body of troops in that vicinity. It appears, also, that on Wednesday last the rebels actually made an attempt to effect a crossing of the Potomac at Great Falls, about sixteen miles above Washington, but were repulsed with considerable loss. They planted a battery of rifled cannon upon an eminence and fired about a hundred guns at a body of our troops on the Maryland side, attempting, meantime, to cross by constructing a temporary bridge with planks. The Sharp-shooters of the Pennsylvania Seventh, however, met them with such a galling fire that they were forced to give up the enterprise, and retired with their battery. Only one man was slightly wounded among the Pennsylvanians.

A conclusive evidence of the sympathy felt for the Government of the United States by the Emperor of Russia will be found in the letter which we publish this morning, written by the Prince GORTSCHAKOFF to Baron STOECKEL, the Russian Minister at Washington, by command of the Emperor. His Majesty recognizes to the fullest extent the importance of maintaining the Union, and directs Mr. STOECKEL to use all his influence in behalf of the Government. This important letter has been suitably acknowledged by Secretary SEWARD.

Our latest intelligence from Fortress Monroe and the coast below, to the 7th inst., is confirmatory of that previously received, relative to the condition of sentiment in North Carolina. The *George Peabody* had arrived at the Fortress, from Hatteras Inlet, with a number of fugitive families from the mouth of Tar River, who had succeeded in escaping to the Inlet. They report that the lower counties of North Carolina are ready to hoist the National flag when assured of support—a prominent clergyman declaring that should a National force land near Beaufort, it would immediately be joined by at least two thousand North Carolina Unionists. A perfect reign of terror exists there at present. The State troops were, in part, returning from Virginia, and the fortifications at Ocracoke Inlet have certainly been abandoned—probably, also, those at Oregon or New Inlet. It is thought, however, that an effort will be made by the rebels to hold Fort Macon, at the entrance to Beaufort harbor, as it is a heavy casemated fortification, and capable of great resistance.

The *Quaker City*, which arrived here yesterday, from Fortress Monroe, brought and landed at Fort Lafayette eight rebel prisoners captured on board the schooner *H. Middleton*, and put on board the *Quaker City* from the steam-frigate *Roanoke*. The *Quaker City* has been constantly under steam on blockading service for seventy-nine days, and has done most effective duty, as has been proved by the frequent notices of captures made by her. She has now been purchased by the Government and comes to this port to be refitted, and for the reorganization of her crew.

A number of persons have been arrested near Baltimore within the past day or two, and are now maintained at the expense of the Government in Fort McHenry. Among them were a party of 20, mostly residents of the Eighth Ward of this City, who were taken into custody while endeavoring to make their way to Virginia. Yesterday morning a coachmaker, named A. WILLIAMSON, was arrested with a wagon and a pair of horses, with which he was traveling towards the Potomac, with the intention of crossing. The wagon had a false top and bottom, and in it were found concealed quantities of revolvers, gold lace and red flannel, and a package of about 120 letters, directed to persons in Petersburgh, Richmond, Norfolk, and Fairfax, some of them from first-class business houses in Baltimore.

The Providence line of steamers which arrive at this port daily, have for some time past brought, on freight, large quantities of cotton from the above port, for shipment to Europe. The *Pelican*, which arrived yesterday morning, had some 200 bales on board.

The Third Rhode Island Regiment, Col. BLANNING, consisting of 600 men rank and file, arrived in this City yesterday morning in the steamer *Commodore*. They were landed at Pier No. 1, and were immediately transferred to Fort Hamilton.

The Stock Market was less buoyant early in the day on Saturday than the afternoon before, and prices partially reacted. At the close the demand again improved, and prices left off steady; New-York Central, 73⅛; Missouris, 43½. The popular interest in the New 7.30 ₰ cent. Treasury Bonds continues at the Sub-Treasury Office, and the individual subscriptions of the week reach nearly three millions.

From the Times of yesterday.

An important order was yesterday issued by Gen. McCLELLAN, providing for a better observance of the Sabbath in the National Army. He recommends that all work be suspended on that day, except in the case of an attack by the enemy or some other extreme military necessity; that no unnecessary movements shall be made; that the men shall, as far as possible, be permitted to rest; and that they shall attend Divine service after the customary morning inspection.

The Cincinnati *Press* of Thursday announces that an engagement took place on Sunday last in the Kanawha Valley, some miles beyond Gauly Bridge, which resulted in the complete rout of the rebels, under FLOYD, by the Eleventh Ohio and the Seventh Kentucky regiments. According to the *Press'* informant, the two regiments had been ordered to dislodge a small body of rebels who had intrenched themselves some miles from Gauly Bridge, and while on their way to the place designated, they were attacked by FLOYD, with a body of 2,500 men. Although taken somewhat by surprise, the National troops soon formed in proper order, and commenced such a deadly fire that the rebels were soon thrown into confusion and fled precipitately, leaving a large number of dead and wounded. They were pursued as far as practicable, and at last threw aside their arms in great numbers and sought the mountain paths and trails through the forest. The National troops captured about two hundred and eighty prisoners, and a large quantity of baggage and equipments, while their own loss was but trifling. The National troops appear to be again assuming the offensive throughout Western Virginia, and as we intimated a day or two ago, we shall probably not have long to wait before we hear of a decisive blow having been struck by Gen. ROSECRANS. The War Department yesterday received a dispatch from him, from the tone of which it is inferred that everything is going well with his command. He was on Friday located near Sutton Court-house, on the Elk River, a few miles above Summersville.

Our reports of the condition of Gen. FREMONT'S command are of the most gratifying character. St. Louis is represented to be a vast camp. Regiment after regiment is pouring in daily, and no doubt a movement will soon be made which will sweep McCULLOCH, PILLOW, HARDEE, THOMPSON, PRICE, and all the other rebel leaders and their followers out out of the State. It is estimated that Gen. FREMONT already has 70,000 men under him.

We have already published the rebel accounts of what has been termed by them the "bombardment of Galveston." The other side of the story has now appeared, embodied in the official report of Commander ALDEN to Flag Officer MERVINE, accompanied by a protest of the Foreign Consuls residing at Galveston, and the reply of Commander ALDEN. This account puts a decidedly different face on the affair from that which it previously bore. It appears that on the 3d of August as one of the tenders of the *South Carolina*, blockading the harbor, was returning from a short cruise to the southward, she passed near two of the rebel batteries, which opened fire upon her. Taken by surprise, she nevertheless answered the fire in a spirited manner, and after exchanging a few shots, hauled off, and reported the matter to Commander ALDEN. Thinking the action of the rebels might have been the result of misunderstanding or accident, he waited one entire day for an explanation, but none being offered, he stood in towards the batteries to give them an opportunity to repeat their former action. This they did; and after exchanging some dozen or fifteen shots with them, Commander ALDEN withdrew, not caring to injure the city, which was directly in range of his fire, and almost entirely unprotected. On the 5th inst., the foreign Consuls at Galveston sent a letter to Commander ALDEN, protesting against his action, which they denounced in terms unnecessarily harsh. Commander ALDEN'S reply recites the circumstances preceding and attending the "bombardment," and rebukes the Consuls in rather sharp terms.

It is reported from Fortress Monroe that the rebel steamer *Yorktown* is stationed about twelve miles above Newport's News, awaiting an opportunity to run the blockade, which she will probably not obtain. She has been in course of preparation at Richmond for a long time, and is said to carry a very heavy armament. There was no later intelligence from Hatteras Inlet, though a steamer was hourly expected from there. The *Roanoke* had arrived from blockade duty off Charleston harbor, but brought no intelligence of importance.

Since the Union men in East Tennessee have been so hemmed in by the rebels that it has been almost impossible for them to communicate with their friends outside, special pains have been taken to create the impression that prominent Union men there have renounced their allegiance to the Government, and given in their adhesion to JEFF. DAVIS. Parson BROWNLOW, for instance, has been represented to have taken this course. We now find in the Cincinnati *Times*, however, a letter from a reliable man in East Tennessee, dated the 2d inst., in which this is positively denied by no less a personage than Mr. BROWNLOW himself. The envelope of a letter, written by him recently, was indorsed with the following words, which are worth remembering: "Let no man into whose hands this may fall believe for a moment I will desert the Stars and Stripes. They may hang me, rob and burn my possessions—be you assured. Let not their lying, traitorous tongues rob me of my good name."

An Engineer, residing in Newark, N. J., named EDWARD P. WILDER, was arrested yesterday, and is now one of the happy family in Fort Lafayette. Intercepted letters proved him to be in communication with the South, and he was engaged in constructing a rifle battery for the use of the rebels.

The scarcity of shipping lots of Flour, Wheat and Corn, and a rise in freights, checked export movements in Breadstuffs on Saturday; yet the changes in prices were not important. Holders of Cotton were very firm, but succeeded in disposing of only 750 bales. The transactions in Provisions were moderate; hog products, especially Pork, were depressed. Rio Coffee and Cuba Sugars continued in good demand, at full rates. Rice, Whisky and Molasses were quiet, as were also Oils, Metals, Naval Stores, Spices, Hay, Hemp, Hides, Seeds and Whalebone. A fair inquiry prevailed for Hops, Tallow and Leather. The freight engagements were restricted. There were 502 vessels of all classes in port.

Kentucky Invaded by the Rebels.

It appears that the die is cast in Kentucky and that, in spite of the earnest efforts of loyal Unionists to preserve the State from the horrors of the war that is now desolating Virginia and Missouri, the tramp of hostile armies is now felt on her soil. The telegraph is not a very clear narrator of facts; but from the dispatches of the past three days we gather the following: That on the night of the 4th inst. a considerable body of Confederate troops were thrown into Western Kentucky at Hickman, a town above New-Madrid on the Missouri side, but some distance below Columbus on the Kentucky side. On the next day, Gen. GRANT, commanding at Cairo, knowing of this movement of the rebels into Kentucky, and being assured of the march of about 3,800 of their forces towards Paducah, steamed up to the latter place with two regiments of infantry, one company of artillery and two gunboats, and took possession of that important town, in advance of the rebels.

But, accompanying expostulation with prompt defensive action, Gen. GRANT telegraphed to Gov. MAGOFFIN, of Kentucky, announcing this invasion of Kentucky by the rebels, and that they were fortifying themselves at Hickman and at another point called Chalk Bluffs; and demanding why it was allowed. Gov. MAGOFFIN telegraphed immediately to Gov. HARRIS, of Tennessee, and got from Gov. HARRIS a reply to this effect: "The Confederate troops that landed at Hickman, last night, did so without my knowledge and consent, and, I am confident also, without the consent of the President. I have telegraphed President DAVIS requesting their immediate withdrawal." Gov. MAGOFFIN sent in to the Legislature of Kentucky this telegraphic correspondence with Gen. GRANT and Gov. HARRIS, and it was referred by that body to a special Committee.

It does not appear that Gov. HARRIS was well advised as to the military purposes of the Confederates, nor that he was able to procure the "withdrawal" of the troops from Western Kentucky, as he promised his secession brother, MAGOFFIN; for a dispatch from Cairo of the 7th inst. says that "Gens. POLK and PILLOW are at Columbus, Ky., with seven thousand troops, and that JEFF. THOMPSON is in Missouri, directly opposite, with the balance of the forces;" which means, we presume, the rest of PILLOW'S Army in Southeast Missouri. This proved not very agreeable news to the Kentucky Legislature, and they have dispatched a Commission of three members, Messrs. JOHNSON, REED and MARSHALL, to visit Western Kentucky and "inquire of the National and Confederate military authorities by whose direction and for what reasons they are occupying certain portions of Kentucky soil."

So stands the order of events as reported by telegraph. It is evident that Kentucky's "neutrality" is scarcely worth a day's purchase, for armies in the field have few explanations to give of their movements. POLK and PILLOW knew what they were about when they invaded Kentucky, and are not likely to retire on the ground that it was merely a mistake they had made.

The secret of the movement is, we surmise, about this: Gen. POLK finds himself baffled by the vigor of the Government (and that terterrible battle of Wilson's Creek,) in his purpose to advance upon and occupy St. Louis. The vast preparations and tremendous armaments of Gen. FREMONT have thrown the belligerent BISHOP on the defensive. The advance of Gen. PRENTISS Southwardly from Ironton, driving JEFF. THOMPSON down upon HARDEE, and both upon PILLOW, indicates to Gen. POLK that FREMONT is prepared, perhaps, to start on his trip down the Mississippi River with a gun-boat flotilla, and with armies large enough to clear the banks as he goes, and that very soon the reverend General might be required to surrender his comfortable head quarters at Memphis to the much feared Gen. FREMONT. Something had to be done, and that quickly, to save PILLOW from dying in his ditch, and to save Memphis from FREMONT'S invasion. Accordingly the reverend POLK orders PILLOW to save himself by crossing the river, and to defeat the descent of the gunboats by fortifying the bluffs at Hickman and Chalk Bluffs, just at and above Columbus. At the same time, and to prevent the attack of these forces in rear, POLK directs Paducah to be seized, which is the key to all offensive military operations from the Kentucky side toward Memphis. Of course there was an emergency here that Gov. HARRIS was found powerless to meet; and so that rebel Governor and his partner in hypocrisy and treason, MAGOFFIN, BRECKINRIDGE are prostrate and powerless before the Union policy of the State; for all parties are committed to the duty of "expelling the invaders."

So the fight begins in Kentucky, under auspices overwhelmingly for the loyalists. We take some credit to the TIMES for the facts of Kentucky's position. We ventured to be, months ago, apologists and defenders of the "neutrality" that her Unionists demanded, and we stood sole in New-York City, on this apparently unsound and slippery ground, while all our cotemporaries that reviewed Kentucky's position, indulged in sarcasms and denunciations of the "neutrality," which it was declared could not honestly exist. Our defence of the Kentucky Unionists was founded on a thorough belief in their real loyalty, and on a full comprehension of the policy of secession. That policy was, and always had been, "precipitation." Not a State seceded from the Union, after South Carolina, by virtue of the honest sentiment of the people. In every case the ruin was accomplished by excitement, intimidation and precipitation. Kentucky was beset by as great dangers as any of them. Even Tennessee, as sound and true as Kentucky, was lost for the lack of a little time, which the Unionists at Nashville were not wise enough to gain.

Kentucky had shrewder and more courageous leaders. They demanded "neutrality," and they obtained time, and time unveiled the hypocrisy of the Secessionists, the blight of treason and the cruel despotism of armed mobs that are crushing out the life and liberties of Southern society. And time has revealed the gigantic bankruptcy that will engulph the seceded States, in the contracting already a debt, of which Kentucky would have to pay, in the long run, not less than ten millions of dollars. It is the unfolding of these truths that has rescued Kentucky from ruin, and given her as a shield to the Union, in the march upon the Southern Mississippi rebellion that holds the gates of commerce at Memphis and claims to close the mouths of the Mississippi River.

The Lessons of the Summer.

The remark of all foreign observers, that the American people is to the last degree variable, petulant and easily moved to extremes of elation or depression, is one under which we shall do well to sit meekly. So much of the history of 1861 as is thus far written, is indisputable proof of the charge. With what assurance did we set out that there would be no rebellion; that a large majority of the South would remain neutral; that the rebels would be unable to set an Army a-field; that the blockade would at once settle the business; that provisions and supplies would fail them before the end of Summer; that the Slaves would at once burst into insurrection; that the enemy would never meet our armies in the field, or, venturing upon the encounter, would at once scatter like sheep; and so on through scores of irrational assumptions, which were momentary causes of our exultation, which the event converted into an equally unreasonable despondency. Then came fears quite as foundationless. Washington would be captured; Philadelphia and New-York were hardly safe; the seas would be presently swarming with an armada of privateers; England and France would deny any recognition of the blockade, or acknowledging it, would find an early pretence to break it; that they would insist on the opening of a cotton port; and so through a wearisome procession of fantastic apprehensions, which there has been no subsequent fact to justify. It is superfluous to recite the evidence of our changeable temper as a people. It is simply the diary of eight months of action and excitement. But in making the review, in the penitent temper which becomes us, let us claim that our experience has not been wholly thrown away, but that to-day the settled confidence which has become general is not based upon senseless miscalculations of our relative strength or weakness, or of the attitude assumed by the leading Powers of Europe; but upon a just, rational and trustworthy estimate of the entire situation.

A month ago, while the gloom of defeat rested upon the country, there was serious reason to apprehend a demoralization of the loyal sentiment of the people, and that the contest would no longer be sustained by that popular determination which had inaugurated it. The credit of Government, it was thought, could hardly survive the reverse. It would be impossible to reconstruct an Army. Washington was in danger; Maryland on the eve of insurrection; Missouri rapidly falling into the hands of the rebels; our forces in Western Virginia about to be overwhelmed by the new Army which LEE was believed to have led thither from Manassas. It was deemed possible that France and England might make our calamity an excuse for recognizing the rebel Confederacy. At all events, it would be out of the question to go further without a reorganization of the Cabinet which should introduce honesty, intelligence and skill into the conduct of the War and Navy Departments. So formidable an array of horrors might well plunge the nation in despair. Loyal men everywhere yielded to the gloomy impulse; the disloyal raised their heads and publicly clamored for submission, and a shameless, worthless peace. Treasonable sympathies no longer concealed themselves. The white flag flaunted in the winds in all directions. These things were only of the other day.

But to-day all these are changed. The ability of the Government to borrow money is greater than it was before the reverse at Bull Run had added a year to the length, and a thousand millions to the cost of the war. All classes press forward to indicate their absolute faith. So strong is the impulse, that we believe ourselves able to achieve success even with such unfortunate influences as control the War Department. The feasibility of creating a new army, and of giving it strength, discipline, organization and confidence, under a new leader, has been demonstrated. We are no longer governed by a false estimate of the enemy's strength; we make a modest but fair estimate of our own. The success at Hatteras Inlet has shown how easily we may control and conclude the war; and how the only Army which the insurgents will ever raise can be most effectually defeated and dispersed, namely: by a constant reiteration of such irresistible attacks in its rear. We have also gathered assurance of the amiable intentions entertained by the European Governments, whose friendship had been with us a matter of tremulous doubt. These, with the increased display of earnestness and vigor on the part of the Administration—a display which only needs to be generalized and systematized to make it an unquestionable pledge of social order and a promise of a triumphant peace,—are the safe and healthy elements of that confidence which now animates the loyal North. It is the result not of popular inexperience and silly exaltation, but of a calm and chastened judgment, sharply disciplined by adversity.

The retrospect and the contrast may justly give us heart for the future. The warfare to which we bring for the first time the cardinal virtues of nations, faith, patience, courage, resolve and subordination, and thereunto add an amplitude of resource, such as no other Government has been known to turn from the uses of peace to those of war, can have but one termination, and that neither remote nor preceded by discouraging disasters. And if we may derive from the indications of loyalty and patriotism in North Carolina what seems to be a legitimate inference with regard to the entire South, we shall find auxiliaries at every step of our advance; and also an answer for those who allege the impossibility of ever reducing the seceded States to the authority of Constitution and law. The task is proved to be not only practicable, but easy.

A Degenerate Son.

One JAMES W. WALL, living somewhere in New-Jersey, and representing himself to be a son of Hon. GARRET D. WALL, who at one time represented that State in the Senate of the United States, has opened an interesting correspondence with the Postmaster-General. Mr. WALL labors with a grievance. He is a subscriber to a notorious secession print in this City—doubtless having paid the subscription in advance—and may possibly be an adventurer in the several lotteries of which that sheet is the official organ. The recent order, excluding the journal in question from the mails, deprives Mr. WALL of the satisfaction derived from the perusal of the leading articles with which it instructs willing minds, and also robs him of a knowledge of schemes, and classes, and drawings, the absence of which must of itself be to the interested a source of inconceivable distraction and intolerable uncertainty. To Postmaster BLAIR, Mr. WALL therefore addresses himself, and plies that officer with constitutional law, argument, passionate invective, and pathetic appeal, so eloquently, that we can only wonder how the Postmaster-General can confine himself in reply to the few apathetic lines, represented to-day in these columns.

With the argument of Mr. WALL we do not propose to meddle, as it is neither fresh nor savory. But as he thrusts prominently into it the figure of the departed Senator, his father, whom he mentions as the personal friend of Gen. JACKSON, and of JACKSON'S personal friends, it may be worth while to see what use may be made of that lamented legislator in another way; namely, as an example which the son will do wisely to follow.

The elder WALL began his public life as an ardent Federalist; a supporter of JOHN ADAMS against JEFFERSON, and a cordial maintainer and defender of the Alien and Sedition law, which the second President, in a period of peace, and regardless of constitutional authority, imposed upon the people. So relentless was the rancor of this gentleman of the old school against all democratic doctrines, that he is remembered in local tradition as having joined a half-dozen others of sympathetic feeling, in brutally waylaying and beating nearly to death the editor of the leading republican organ in the State; a proceeding which sufficiently illustrated the views the future Senator then entertained of the rights and liberties of the Press. This, of course, was a wild and intemperate freak of youth, of which the perpetrators very soon repented, and which they probably remembered with regret. But GARRET WALL remained an obstinate Federalist. No man more bitterly than he opposed and denounced the second war with England. His opposition did not for a moment abate until the war had ended. But here is a point which the correspondent of the Postmaster-General will do well to remember. There was a moment when an invasion of the Northern States was threatened by the British. The enemy's fleet in great strength, with numberless transports, was reported to be within a day's sail of New-York. The whole country was summoned to arms. The existence of the Government, of republican principles, of National independence, was believed to be in peril. The elder WALL then forgot his Federalism. His sword was manfully drawn; a company of stout followers mustered; and Capt. WALL was one of the first at the point where the enemies of his country were expected to set foot. If the writer we now refer to be really the son of the Senator, we should like to know where that sword is now.

To follow this biographical episode a step further. The GARRET WALL, of black-cockade Federalism, became in due time a modern Democrat, and adherent of Gen. JACKSON. He was one of those who united with BENTON, VAN BUREN, BLAIR, KENDALL and CAVEOR, the President's more immediate friends, in sustaining the resolute attitude JACKSON assumed in the war upon nullification, that pestilent parent of secession. No one more faithful and staunch in this than GARRET D. WALL. When, therefore, the son points to the actual political position of the Postmaster-General's father as a matter of shame and regret, does he forget that Mr. F. P. BLAIR stands just where he stood in 1832; where, in 1832, JACKSON, BENTON, VAN BUREN, KENDALL, CAVEOR and WALL stood, and where all of them who survive still stand,—in irreconcilable hostility to those who would destroy the Union received of the fathers? If Mr. JAMES WALL has really the reverence for the paternal opinions which he professes, how does he justify his present sympathy with nullifiers, rebels and traitors?

Gen. McClellan and the Sabbath.

The country will be gratified by the order which has been issued by Gen. McCLELLAN, enjoining a more perfect respect for the Sabbath, on the part of his command, than it has heretofore received. The order is happily so specific that it cannot fail to secure the eminently proper object in view. The General says:

"Unless in the case of *an attack of by enemy*, or some other *extreme* military necessity, it is commended to all commanding officers that *all work shall be suspended on the Sabbath*; that no unnecessary movements shall be made on that day; that the men shall, as far as possible, *be permitted to rest from their labors*; that they shall attend divine service after the customary morning inspections; and that officers and men alike use their influence to insure the utmost decorum and quiet on that day."

Gen. McCLELLAN does not give this order as the trick of a politician to get a little factitious applause among religious sects; nor yet as the expedient, without moral meaning, of one who feels obliged to give an overworked Army more rest; but he accepts the rule he enjoins as a Christian duty, springing out of the relations that all men bear to their Creator.

He recognizes that the highest development and greatest efficiency of the physical man will always be obtained by the closest adherence to the divinely-imposed duties of the perfect religious man. The General says he "regards this [observance of the Sabbath] as no idle form. One day's rest in seven is necessary for man and animals. More than this, the observance of the holy day of the God of mercy and of battles is our sacred duty."

This reform of Gen. McCLELLAN, in the general moral regimen and practice of the Army, will give profound joy to hundreds of thousands of loyal citizens, who have been pained more than the Government has been aware of, by the apparent total abolition of the Sabbath in the organization and movements of our Armies. Infidels and scoffers may sneer, and satanic presses (we have a conspicuous example of such in this City) may rail in strains of unmeasured blasphemy against any attempt to conform the code of war to the conscientious views of a Christian people. But there is no mockery so dangerous and diabolical as that which makes light of the convictions—stigmatized as "prejudices" and "superstitions"—of the religious part of any civilized nation. For it is this class, as the history of the world will prove, that will endure longest and sacrifice most in any cause that receives the hearty approval of judgment and conscience.

Men of the world, and even shallow Christians, appear to have a very confused idea of the Supreme Being. The prevailing idea in peaceful times is of a benevolent, peace-loving, mild and merciful Deity, delighting most in the willing and diligent obedience by his creatures to his holy commandments. But when war comes, the same persons seem to think that their God has abdicated his throne, given over his sceptre to the devil, and turned men loose to a carnival of crime, riot, bloodshed and general ungodliness. His eyes are supposed to be veiled to men's wickedness, his laws to be all suspended, and no record made of any transgressions of his commandments, for which men in ordinary times would be called to account. Gen. McCLELLAN reminds such men of their error, by the timely suggestion that the "God of mercy" is also the "God of battles," and that his service does not change with men's passions.

There is nothing in any intelligent man's faith to make him conclude that Christian nations may not, on just occasion, go to war, and wage it to its direct issues; nor is there any excuse for the sneer that a pious regard for the Fourth Commandment might often lose a battle, an army and a good cause. The order of Gen. McCLELLAN strikes the happy mean of an intelligent conscience, and requires, "as far as possible," the decorous observance of the Christian Sabbath. We should be infidels, indeed, not to believe that his endeavors will be successful; and that a beneficial influence upon the soldiers, upon the officers, and upon the country, will grow out of his courageous Christian policy. We are sure that thanks, speedy and joyful, were given yesterday by a million hearts, of the wisest and best of the land, to the young American General for this Army order; and prayers, more fervent than ever before, because fuller of faith and confidence, went up, that victory might crown the labors of him who is leading the grand Army of the Union in defence of civil and religious liberty.

We trust that the commanding officers of all other divisions and departments of the Army and Navy will follow the good example set by Gen. McCLELLAN, for we know that in the glad alacrity of encouragement to the Government and obedience to its calls, begotten by this purpose to have its operations conducted in accordance with the confessed faith of the country, the wisdom of the measure will be vindicated, even when considered apart from its higher sanctions.

"AMERICAN CITIZEN."—Never was that phrase—how pregnant in its breadth and import—so present in the thoughts and on the lips of loyal men as now. Formed in the heats of the first Revolution, the name "American" was a prophecy of nationality, an aspiration after a continental country to fill up the measure of the capacity for patriotism. It is curious that England, as early as the first premonitory mutterings of the Revolution—unwittingly fore-expressing the issue of the struggle—having occasion to pass measures regarding the colonies, entitled them "Acts regarding *America*." And up to the present day we have been able to form no distinctively patrial name for own country—"United States" is a political not a territorial designation—except "America!"

"The name of AMERICAN," WASHINGTON'S Farewell Address reads, "which belongs to you in your *National* capacity, must always exalt the just pride of patriotism more than any appellation derived from local discrimination." And that true and bold man of South Carolina, CHRISTOPHER GADSDEN, as he was fighting the ancestral breed of the present sighers for monarchy in that State, seems to have instinctively foreshadowed the serpent snare of the present day, as a hundred years ago he nobly said in the first Congress: "I wish the charters may not ensnare us at last by drawing different colonies to act differently in this great cause. Whenever that is the case, all will be over with the whole. There ought to be no New-England man, no New-Yorker, known on the continent—*but all of us Americans!*"

The glorious tradition and the kindling phrase comes back to us now, alive and glowing as we never knew it before, now that it is attempted to tear asunder the American nationality, leaving the word "America" but the shadow of a name, the ghost of a defunct body! The popular heart feels that it is only the grand Idea "America" that can exalt and inspire, only the grand Idea "America" that is worthy to live for and to die for. And indeed this conviction of the absolute need of a grand nationality as the theatre of civilization and progress, is the very sentiment which now moves all the peoples. It is this that stirs Poland—this that stirs Hungary. It is this that smolders, a deep central fire, in the German heart, the fervent yearning for one undivided Germany. It is this that renders the declaration of RICASOLI, in the Italian Parliament the other day, sublime—"Italy is made!"

RUSSIA AND THE AMERICAN STRUGGLE.—If there were anything needed to strengthen the friendly relations between the Governments of Russia and the United States, it would be furnished by the dispatch of the Russian Foreign Secretary, published elsewhere in the TIMES this morning. Prince GORTSCHAKOFF naturally, and as the subject of a Government so radically different in its source and form, perhaps necessarily regards the issue pending here as one admitting of peaceful adjustment. The peculiar craft and shrewdness of the Muscovite have always led him to repose undue confidence in the resources of diplomacy. But, with the reserve of this very natural misconception, too much praise cannot be accorded to the language and the spirit of this State paper; for, unlike anything that has emanated from the British Ministry or the British Press, it contains a distinct recognition of an American nationality, worth all the effort and sacrifice that can be made to maintain its integrity. There is no invitation to consider the wisdom of peaceful separation. It is assumed that the Union, for which the Emperor, through the Minister, professes the warmest friendship and admiration, is to be preserved by some means; and could we so familiarize the imperial mind with the history of the forty years through which the North, by every conceivable mode of negotiation, concession and compromise, has sought to evade the alternative of war, the futility of all diplomacy in the matter might be made apparent. For the rest, we can only congratulate ourselves on the discovery in such a quarter of a friendly sympathy, which other Governments, professing much regard to constitutional forms and to popular liberty, have carefully withheld.

COTTON CULTURE NEAR PHILADELPHIA.—We noticed, early in the Summer, an experiment made in cotton-planting by Mr. H. B. JENKS, of Bridesburgh. In each of 2,500 pots were placed three seeds, covered with a compost consisting of three parts of vegetable mould and one of woodland leaf mould. They were ranged in a hot-house on 26th March, under a temperature of 75 degrees, and germinated on the 31st of that month. They were set in the field on 11th May following, covering an acre, and a month after ranged in height from a foot to eighteen inches. They are now from three to four feet high, and having mostly blossomed, the balls vary in size from a large pea to a good-sized cranberry. In a month's time, provided the frost does not kill them, they will reach the size of walnuts and burst, when the cotton will be ready to pick.

Another experiment in this culture, with less success, thus far, has been made by Messrs. GARSED & BROTHER, of Frankford, upon three-quarters of an acre. The seeds of this crop were planted in hot-houses in the middle of April, but the plants were allowed to remain till their tap roots struck the bottom of the pots and were injured. They were finally set out upon three-quarters of an acre, and are now about two feet high, with occasional stalks of three or four feet, their bells being generally smaller than those of the plants grown by Mr. JENKS.

Mr. HENRY MINTON, a very well known colored resident of this city, grew thirty plants upon his farm, last year, near Salem, New-Jersey. They matured, but he obtained from them only five pounds of cotton, cleared of seed. This, at the ordinary average of ten cents a pound, would give less than two cents a plant, which, considering the cost of culture and picking, would not be a very brilliant yield. Many Northern vegetables would be far more remunerative.

Mr. MINTON is attempting another experiment, this year, in cotton, both at Salem and Camden.

We shall take the opportunity, later in the season, of chronicling the final result of the above interesting enterprises, but do not anticipate their leading to an extended culture here, from the probability, each year, of early frosts. Cotton is a tropical and semi-tropical plant. There are wide regions for its production, independently of the Southern States, and presuming even the improbability of our obtaining future supplies from thence, our Northern section of the world would find abundant competition from more genial climes.—*Philadelphia Inquirer, Sept. 5.*

IMPORTANT TO BANKERS.—In the Supreme Court, in Buffalo, on Tuesday, in the case of The New-York and Erie Bank *vs.* A. D. SHEPARD & Co., of this City, and WILLIAM B. MANN & Co., of Buffalo, a question was decided of some importance to bankers and others. The action was on two drafts drawn by MANN & Co. on SHEPARD & Co. It appeared that MANN & Co. were employed by SHEPARD & Co. to borrow money in Buffalo and remit to SHEPARD & Co., and accordingly applied to the Bank and procured the drafts in suit, to be discounted, requesting the proceeds in drafts on New-York. The Bank accordingly paid the proceeds to MANN & Co., in eight drafts on New-York, charging ⅜ per cent. premium, that being the usual rate of exchange on New-York. The defendants claimed that this charge for exchange constituted usury, and set up the same as a defence to the discounted paper. The Court decided that these facts did not make out a defence, and ordered judgment for the plaintiff.

VIEWS FROM THE CAPITAL.

What Gen. McClellan has Accomplished—Still Further Abuses to be Remedied—Wastefulness Among the Soldiery—Ungentlemanly Officers—England and the Rebels, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 6, 1861.

Gen. McCLELLAN has wrought a marvelous change in the face of affairs in his military division, and has reduced to order the chaotic rubbish which he found here on taking the command; but no man can be ubiquitous or omnicient, and even yet it is my duty to call his attention to glaring abuses. I have it on intelligent and respectable authority, that the most reckless extravagance is practiced by the soldiery beyond the river, which I feel assured would be summarily punished if it were known at head-quarters. It is said that all over the woods and fields, saddles, bridles, and other equipments of the cavalry are to be seen lying about; and that the soldiery have no scruple at selling such articles for whisky, whenever they have an opportunity. I cannot vouch for this statement, but it should be inquired into, and the guilty should be severely punished, whether or not.

Great complaints are also made of the ungentlemanly deportment of the officers to the men. The latter are said to be treated in many cases like slaves, rather than soldiers; and the necessary effect of such deportment on the part of those in command must be to dissatisfy the men, and render them indifferent and unambitious of acquitting themselves with credit. I am sure that the Army regulations exact a different behavior from officers, but the difficulty in a large army of raw recruits is finding superior officers of firmness, dignity and a sense of justice to put them in force. There are very severe penalties annexed to the offences committed by soldiers, but among these penalties curses and abusive epithets are not enumerated. An officer, therefore, who resorts to them, is guilty of unofficerlike and ungentlemanly conduct, and should himself be punished. When a man begins to swear, he at once loses his dignity, his coolness of judgment, and his sense of propriety and justice. Swearing is only masculine scolding, and an habitual swearer is as disgusting and as little respected as an habitual scold.

Another abuse to which I must again call attention is that of racing horses through the streets by the soldiery. When Gen. McCLELLAN took the command this practice was carried to a fearful extent, to the injury of the horses and the imminent risk of the lives of citizens. He at once issued an order against it, and it was abandoned. But he is now employed the greater part of the day out of the city, and in the meantime thousands of horses and horsemen have arrived, and the consequence is a greater amount of racing than before he came. Before I had finished the first line of this paragraph, six men dashed by my window with lightning speed, the two foremost going at a rate which would do no discredit to the most celebrated turf in America; and this thing is to be witnessed at all hours, from early morning until bedtime, to the great hazard of the lives of citizens. We have a military police here, but so far as I am aware they take no notice of these outrageous practices, which daily grow worse and worse. They cannot pretend to be ignorant of them.

It is gratifying to observe that the practice of quartering soldiers in the city, instead of sending them to camp, has been nearly abandoned since Gen. McCLELLAN has had the command. The nuisance was intolerable—if anything can be said to be intolerable which must be borne—and if it had not been abated, the city would ere this have been visited with pestilence. It is impossible to enforce upon raw volunteers habits of cleanliness, and when they are crowded by hundreds into houses, as thick as they can stand, the result is always a disgusting nuisance to themselves and to the neighborhood. This evil has been abated, and yet we meet with too many idle, strolling officers and soldiers in the streets. It is no doubt a rational gratification to visit the Capitol and other public buildings, but the privilege, when too freely granted, degenerates into an abuse, alike injurious to the soldiers and to the community. It would be far better to make those visits to the city ceremonial, and under military discipline, than in straggling companies. I by no means intimate that this evil is now excessive, but there is a tendency to lapse into it.

It is quite evident that the solicitude of the English aristocratic and commercial classes for the success of the rebels in this country proceeds less from apprehension that the supply of cotton will be cut off than from a desire to witness the failure of Republican Government. Our free institutions—our elective Executive and Senate, and universal suffrage—are felt to be a standing argument against monarchy; and coupled with our extraordinary progress in all the elements of civilization, they seem to menace the arbitrary features of the British Government with the terrors of successful experiment and example. The American Government is therefore looked upon—has ever been looked upon—as of evil portent. In the hey-day of our prosperity, when no cloud obscured our political sky, the English enemies of Republicanism affected to have outgrown their narrow prejudices, and to have accepted American institutions as a fixed fact in modern civilization; but no sooner do they see us perplexed with domestic difficulties—difficulties having no connection whatever with our form of government—than immediately the latent poison of envy and malice breaks out afresh, and the hypocrites who had grown hoarse in howling about the sin of American Slavery chuckle at the thought of aiding—directly or indirectly—in the overthrow of our free forms of government, by the establishment of one based on the perpetual bondage of the negro. This is the real key to English solicitude about cotton. The want of that article is not felt yet, and will not be for months to come; and if the English aristocracy, with its truculent organ, the London *Times*, had acted in good faith, there is a moral certainty that the rebellion would have broken down before the present supply of cotton will be exhausted. But they have dreaded that this might happen without a disruption of the American Union, or the failure of Republican Government. Mr. BRIGHT, who represents the classes most interested in the manufacture of cotton, has no sympathy with the rebellion, because he has no wish to witness the failure of free institutions. OBSERVER.

What New-York is Doing for the War.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the special dispatch of your Washington correspondent occurs the following curious misstatement:

"It is a fact to be regretted that the State of New-York has not yet sent as many men to the field, in proportion to their population, as many of the other States. Massachusetts has sent two to New-York's one. So have Rhode Island, Maine, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Vermont and New-Hampshire. Even Minnesota exceeds her, and so does Connecticut," &c., &c.

It is certainly very strange that this opinion, which I find to be prevalent, should gain ground, when it may be easily demonstrated that *New-York has sent a* LARGER *number of men, in proportion to its population, than any other State.*

I gather the materials for the following table partly from your own columns:

	Regiments.
Regiments for the War, numbered 1 to 38	38
New Regiments, at seat of war, 39, 40, 41, 42	4
Militia for 3 years, &c., 9th, 14th, 55th, 79th	4
Sickles' Brigade, 5 regiments	5
Anderson Zouaves, 1; L. L. Vol., 1; Lincoln Cavalry, 1; Cameron Rifles, 1; Harris Cavalry, 1; U. S. Chasseurs, 1	6
Three months' Volunteers returned	11
Total	69

You will observe that I name only the regiments now in service, and those that have been in the field. The population of the State is 3,887,542. The troops furnished are in the proportion of one regiment in each 56,000 souls. Let us see how this will compare with the States mentioned by your correspondent:

Massachusetts	21 regiments, or 1 in	58,600
Maine	6 regiments, or 1 in	69,750
New-Hampshire	3 regiments, or 1 in	106,750
Vermont	3 regiments, or 1 in	105,035
Connecticut	5 regiments, or 1 in	92,030
Michigan	6 regiments, or 1 in	124,800
Indiana	20 regiments, or 1 in	67,500
Illinois	23 regiments, or 1 in	74,600
Iowa	8 regiments, or 1 in	84,360

I need not extend the list further, but it can easily be demonstrated that no State has furnished men in the proportion of New-York.

I admit that many of the States mentioned have large numbers of men ready to send forward, especially Michigan and Illinois, but our State is sending forward regiments so rapidly that she will doubtless maintain her position in advance of all the rest. Respectfully, A. H. S.

DETAILED STATEMENT BY REGIMENTS.

THREE MONTHS' VOLUNTEERS.

Regiment.	Colonel.	No. men.	Date.
5..Militia	Schwarzwaelder	850	May 10
6..Militia	Pinckney	800	April —
7..Militia	Lefferts	1,200	April 21
8..Militia	Lyons	800	May 16
12..Militia	Butterfield	1,000	April 21
13..Militia	Smith	1,000	April —
20..Militia	Pratt	700	April 30
25..Militia	Bryan	700	April 25
28..Militia	Bennett	1,000	May 3
69..Militia	Corcoran	1,600	April 30
71..Militia	Martin	1,000	April 23

VOLUNTEERS FOR THE WAR.

2..Militia	Tompkins	950	May 20
9..Militia	Stiles	900	May 27
14..Militia	Wood	960	May 17
55..Militia	De Trobriand	800	Aug. 31
79..Militia	Stevens	900	June 2
1..Volunteers	Allen	800	May 28
2..Volunteers	Carr	813	May 31
3..Volunteers	Townsend	800	May 31
4..Volunteers	Taylor	900	June 4
5..Volunteers	Duryee	1,050	May 23
6..Volunteers	Wilson	850	June 14
7..Volunteers	Bendix	1,000	May 27
8..Volunteers	Blenker	1,000	June 3
9..Volunteers	Hawkins	1,050	June 5
10..Volunteers	McChesney	900	June 5
11..Volunteers	Leoser	—	April 28
12..Volunteers	Walrath	770	June 2
13..Volunteers	Quinby	780	June 2
14..Volunteers	McQuade	870	June 18
15..Volunteers	Murphy	900	June 30
16..Volunteers	Davies	800	June 27
17..Volunteers	Lansing	850	June 22
18..Volunteers	Jackson	820	June 20
19..Volunteers	Clark	750	June 14
20..Volunteers	Weber	815	June 14
21..Volunteers	Rogers	780	June 16
22..Volunteers	Phelps	822	June 28
23..Volunteers	Hoffman	800	July 5
24..Volunteers	Sullivan	900	July 1
25..Volunteers	Kerrigan	800	July 1
26..Volunteers	Christian	800	June 21
27..Volunteers	Slocum	1,000	July 8
28..Volunteers	Donnelly	800	June 25
29..Volunteers	Steinwehr	800	June 20
30..Volunteers	Frisby	870	June 27
31..Volunteers	Pratt	890	June 25
32..Volunteers	Matheson	850	June 27
33..Volunteers	Taylor	1,000	July 6
34..Volunteers	La Due	800	July 2
35..Volunteers	Lord	850	July 8
36..Volunteers	Inness	850	July 6
37..Volunteers	McCunn	815	June 23
38..Volunteers	Ward	790	June 19
39..Garibaldi Guard	D'Utassy	1,000	May 27
42..De Kalb Reg	Von Glisa	1,050	July 8
41..Tammany Reg	Coggswell	1,003	July —
40..Mozart Reg	Riley	1,060	July 3
1..Excel. Brigade	—	1,046	July 23
2..Excel. Brigade	Hall	900	July 23
3..Excel. Brigade	Taylor	1,046	July 23
4..Excel. Brigade	Fairman	700	Aug. 23
5..Excel. Brigade	Graham	600	Aug. 19
Anderson Zouaves	Riker	1,040	Aug. 21
Long Island Vol	Adams	1,000	Aug. 21
Lincoln Cavalry	McReynolds	800	Aug. 26
Cameron Rifles	Beige	—	Aug. 24
Ira Harris' Cavalry	Davies	—	Aug. 23
U. S. Chasseurs	Cochrane	—	Aug. 27

TOTAL THUS FAR.

Regiments for the War	58
Regiments for three months	11
Total	69

AMUSEMENTS.

The regular Fall season at our theatres will commence to-night with the opening of the Winter Garden, the *rentrée* of Mrs. JOHN WOOD, and the production of an expensively-got-up spectacular piece. A few weeks ago the prospects seemed blue enough, but since then they have greatly changed, and strange as it may sound, the indications are now in favor of a good Fall season. Mr. CLARKE'S engagement, which terminated on Saturday, was a success of the best kind, and the FLORENCES, who preceded him, were also moderately prosperous. These are all we can judge by, unless we descend to the concert saloons and note their furious and crowded state, as an additional proof of reviving times. Are these places licensed, by the way, or are they permitted to oppose more reputable establishments with their discreditable allurements? There cannot be a doubt that they inflict a great deal of harm on respectable places of amusement, and exercise none but a demoralizing effect on the public taste.

Mrs. JOHN WOOD returns to us in a piece which has been "written up" for her, and is, musically considered, one of the best that could be selected. There are few comediennes who sing so tastefully as she does, and none who bring a greater heartiness to the business of making people laugh. "Cinderella" will, therefore, we think, have a success. It has been prepared with a great deal of care, and at a considerable expense. Miss ADA CLIFTON, Mrs. BASCOMB, Mrs. W. R. BLAKE, Miss LOTHIAN, Mr. LEWIS BAKER, Mr. DOLLY DAVENPORT and Mr. HARRY PEARSON will assist Mrs. WOOD, and a new orchestral conductor, Mr. KOPPITS, will preside in the orchestra.

The season at Miss LAURA KEENE'S will commence on Monday next, the 16th. The opening piece is a burletta, in three acts, called the "Seven Sons." Whether these gentleman claim the same paternity as the Seven Sisters, who have so recently retired from the boards of this house, we have not been informed; but rumor says that the piece will excel its predecessor in scenic effect. The characters will be sustained by the following ladies and gentlemen, who compose Miss KEENE'S company: Miss LAURA KEENE, Mrs. J. H. ALLEN, Mrs. LOTTY HOUGH, Miss SARA STEVENS, Mrs. CHANFRAU, Mrs. MARLOWE, Mrs. DILLON, Miss BURKE, Miss FRANCES, Miss EVERETT, Mr. BURNETT, Mr. H. F. DALY, Mr. LEVICK, Mr. PETERS, Mr. DILLON, Mr. G. H. STODDART, Mr. MARLOWE, Mr. GOODRICH, Mr. BILBY and Mr. RICHARDSON.

The day has not yet been fixed for the opening of Mr. WALLACK'S new theatre, but we believe that we are not far from the mark in saying that the event will take place either on the 19th or 20th. Public curiosity is greatly excited concerning Mr. WALLACK'S establishment. For more than twenty years the veteran manager has given us so many evidences of his taste that we look naturally to this temple of the drama for the full embodiment of all that his experience can teach or his sense of elegance suggest. The public will not be disappointed. Mr. WALLACK'S new theatre is, by all odds, the handsomest and best contrived place of amusement in the City of New-York. We might, indeed, without any exaggeration, say that this distinction applies to it in a much wider sense. Neither Paris, London, Berlin, nor Vienna, can boast of so charming a house, and these cities, with our own, certainly comprise all the best establishments in the world. In point of size, it is somewhat larger than the Winter Garden, and can seat more people than Niblo's, although not occupying so extensive an area. No one standing in the parquette and looking upwards would suspect that the snug little place which he beholds is capable of accommodating almost as many people as the Academy of Music; yet this, we are informed, is the case. The lines and altitudes of the building are so well covered by the style that it is only by ascending to the amphitheatre that we get a correct idea of the true spaciousness of the place. Unlike the Academy, there are no obstacles to the range of sight. From every bench in the house, it is possible, standing or sitting, to get a full view of the stage. There are but two tiers, the capacity being obtained by depth rather than height; these tiers are supported by very elegant pillars, made of iron, and combining strength with lightness. Iron enters largely into the construction of the building—the lattice work in front of the various tiers and around the private boxes being made of this material. As a specimen of artistic workmanship, this lattice work is worthy of minute examination. The design is exceedingly graceful. The decorations are in white and gold, warmed with drapery and upholstering of crimson, and heightened with lookingglass. There are but six private boxes, and these, instead of being placed in every one's way, are entirely detached from the proscenium. In no respect has Mr. WALLACK achieved a greater success than in his proscenium. Instead of being a sort of penitentiary filled with cells for the punishment of rich people who need seclusion, it is, what it should be, nothing but an elegant frame to the stage picture. A couple of pillars arched from their summits, take the place of the lumbering tiers of private boxes which disfigure every other proscenium in the City. Great width of stage is thus secured, and the additional advantage of a perfectly uninterrupted view of all that is taking place behind the footlights. The denizens of Mr. WALLACK'S private boxes will gain some of the advantage of this arrangement, for they, too, will be able to see as well as be seen. Every care, indeed, seems to have been expended on this important matter. Over the lower range of private boxes are a couple of corners for lounging and promenading, from whence the gilded youth of our City—those insatiate archers—will doubtless level their shafts. A better ventilated theatre does not exist. It is favored in this respect by situation and special contrivance; a crowded house must always be warm, but we shall be mistaken if the greatest crowd produces discomfort in this theatre. The safety of the audience is another important matter that has not been overlooked. There are two public entrances—one on Broadway and the other on Thirteenth-street. These communicate by means of double staircases with all parts of the house. When we enter in the evening we find ourselves obstructed by an iron railing, which branches off into various channels, and conveys the visitor to the part that he has selected. After the performance, or at any needful moment, this railing doubles up and the entire audience can pour itself into Broadway or Thirteenth-street in one unbroken stream. The staircases and lobbies are detached from the house so as to be safe in case of fire. They are so unusually spacious that the largest audience might stand in them. Mr. WALLACK will commence his season with a new piece by Mr. TOM TAYLOR, and with a company which, while it embraces all the desirable names of last season, includes some new ones. May he prosper.

There was a concert in the Central Park on Saturday afternoon, and as a matter of course a very large attendance of pedestrians, equestrians and carriage people. The orchestra was again shifted, and occupied a position towards the southern extremity of the Mall,—one of the least desirable spots, in our opinion, that could be selected for sound, although good enough for accommodating the large numbers who wanted to get near enough to see. It is necessary, we suppose, to make a weekly change in the place where these concerts are given in order to save the grass and shrubbery from absolute destruction, but it is done at a great sacrifice of musical effect. When the band is on the lake almost every one can hear; when it is stationed on high ground you require the wind in your favor, and a favorable position, to hear at all. The programme of Saturday contained a larger proportion of good music than we are apt to look for in these entertainments. The band, although singularly unbalanced, played with spirit under the direction of Mr. H. B. DODWORTH—a gentleman who has popular talent enough for a great career, if his opportunities were more frequent. Most assuredly these concerts are the most agreeable sources of amusement in the City, and certainly the cheapest. Nothing can be more agreeable than a stroll in the Park, surrounded by youth and beauty, and environed by sweet sounds.

Prof. HERMANN, the Prestidigitateur, will commence a series of special entertainments at the Academy of Music on Monday next. From a recent opportunity of witnessing a few feats by this gentleman, we are persuaded that his success will be distinct and unequivocal. In Europe he is regarded as one of the two or three really great conjurors now living. In America he will be accepted as the best we have ever had. Not the least of Mr. HERMANN'S merits is, that he is free from all the vulgar pretence so frequently found in connection with the modern Professors of the Black art. It is hinted that there will be some sort of musical interlude or entertainment to fill up the gaps in Mr. HERMANN'S performances. The price of admission has been brought down to the war level of fifty cents.

Mr. BARNUM announces that the Hippopotamus will retire from City life at the end of the present week. The blow is heavy enough, even in this mild form, but when it is added that the Hippopotamus is never again to be seen in New-York, it becomes perfectly appalling. What have we done to the first inhabitant of the River Nile who ever visited our shores that he should treat us thus? Is he, in the base disguise of the great behemoth, nothing better than special correspondent of some Nubian paper who dallies with us here and then goes over to our enemies? We know that he may grow to be "heavier than any elephant," and that his power and strength are described in history as gigantic, but why leave us now? Still, as the fiat has gone forth, those who want to see the great marvel of the animal kingdom would do well to avail themselves of the few coming days of the present week. The other entertainments at the Museum are as varied as ever. Dramatic performances are given every afternoon and evening. At the first the *petite* comedy, called "Time Tries All" is played, together with the farce called "Love in Livery." The same bill will also be given to-night.

Mr. GEORGE CHRISTY has established himself so firmly in the esteem of our New-York audiences that it is only necessary to say that he has provided a new programme for their edification to-night. The artists connected with Mr. CHRISTY'S troupe are the best in the profession; his programmes always enjoyable and never vulgar. These are sufficient reasons for the continued prosperity of Stuyvesant Hall, and the preference it enjoys over all other Minstrel establishments.

Some one more fortunate than the bereaved BARNUM has succeeded in capturing a live Whale. During the past few days it has been exhibited at Jones' Wood—a place, by the way, capitally located for a Zoological Garden. A large tank has been constructed, and as there is abundance of clear salt water at hand, the trouble which brought desolation to the Museum, is here completely avoided. Landsmen who want to make a whaling trip can now do so by taking the Second or Third avenue cars. A living whale is so great a curiosity that the enterprising speculators can hardly fail to reap a rich harvest.

The lovers of equestrianism should not forget that Mr. NIXON'S establishment is now at Palace Garden. It boasts of some of the best American and European riders, and also of a number of natural curiosities, such as learned Buffaloes, red Indians, and other wild animals.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE—AWARD OF LOAN FOR $100,000 CROTON STOCK.—The Comptroller, on Saturday, awarded the loan for $100,000 of the Croton Water Stock—due in 1883, and bearing 6 per cent. interest—as follows: Sinking Fund of the City, $82,200, at par; MAITLAND, PHELPS & Co., $10,000, at 100.25; JOHN PEARSON, $1,000, at 100.2; and R. P. DUNN, $800, at par. The Volunteer Relief Bonds remain untaken to nearly one-half of the amount authorized to be taken, ($500,000,) parties seeking investments preferring Government Treasury notes, which pay a greater rate of interest, although there is no absolute inequality in the value of the securities pledged for the redemption of either.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH.—An inquest was held, yesterday, at Bellevue Hospital, upon the remains of an unknown woman, aged about 55 years, who was found a day or two since lying in the Tenth-avenue in a state of insensibility, having had her skull fractured, apparently by means of some heavy weapon. She was taken to the Hospital by the Police, where she lingered till Saturday, when she died, without being able to give any information relative to her unfortunate condition.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Yesterday morning, as Mrs. ELIZABETH GORE, an aged lady, was coming out of the church corner of Fourth-avenue and Thirtieth-street, she was suddenly seized with dizziness while at the head of the flight of stone steps leading to the church, and fell headlong to the pavement below, inflicting such injuries that her life is despaired of. She was conveyed to her residence, No. 121 East Twenty-ninth-street.

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.—A sailor, commonly known among his acquaintances as "Spanish Tom," was accidentally drowned on Saturday night, while attempting to go on board the lighter *S. Trimmer*, lying at Old Slip. He was intoxicated at the time, and fell into the water as he was trying to jump from another vessel to the lighter. His body was recovered yesterday morning, and Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest.

A MAN SERIOUSLY STABBED.—Yesterday afternoon WM. TAGGART and WM. A. SIMMONS got into a quarrel in Elizabeth-street, when TAGGART drew a dirk-knife and stabbed his antagonist in the side, giving him a very dangerous wound. TAGGART was arrested and taken to Essex Market Prison, to await the result of the injuries.

THE CASE OF COL. LATSON.—The examination of the witnesses, upon the charge of felonious assault made by Col. LATSON against Major DANIEL H. BURNET, GEORGE H. MEADE *et al.*, was concluded at a late hour on Saturday, before Justice KELLY, at the Tombs, and the counsel for the respective parties submitted the case to the judgment of the magistrate without argument. The justice promised to decide the matter in the course of a day or two. The testimony given does not change the aspect of the unfortunate affair from that which has already been presented in the TIMES.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

DEDICATION OF SAINT ANNE'S CHURCH.—There was a large and appreciative audience present at the dedication of Saint Anne's Roman Catholic Church, Brooklyn, yesterday forenoon. The church is located at the corner of Front and Gold streets, and is a most elegant, costly and tasteful structure, in every respect creditable to the taste of the architect, Mr. KELLY, of Brooklyn, and to the directing church authorities. The pastor of the church is Rev. Father B. GLEASON, who has become generally popular by his services to his congregation. The church contains about two hundred pews, and will seat nearly one thousand persons. There are seven windows of stained glass upon each side, each a gift, bearing the giver's name. These are generally ornamented in the most tasteful and gorgeous manner. Three of these windows bear representations of saints—one of St. Anne, one of St. Joseph, and the third of St. Bridget. The central window, above the altar, contains a representation of the Virgin Mary and the child Jesus, and was the gift of the sailors belonging to the *North Carolina*. The altar is of solid marble, set off with magnificent decorations. In the rear of the altar are paintings representing St. Peter, St. John, and the Adoration of the Angels. One of the most costly and elegant ornaments of the church is a statue of St. Patrick in marble. The church roof or dome is supported in the centre by a series of arches based upon heavy posts or pillars. Between the several windows and set in the wall, are fourteen representations in *basso relievo*, of Scripture scenes. These are in each case surrounded by beautifully ornamented frameworks. Three pieces of diminutive marble statuary in the rear of the altar add to the taste of its appearance. The roof and arches of the building are gorgeously adorned with kaleidoscopic figures, no less than fifteen or twenty different shades of colors being used in the paintings of the walls and windows. The services usual upon such occasions commenced at 10½ o'clock. There were present Bishop LOUGHLIN, Father MOONEY, (Chaplain of the Sixty-ninth Regiment,) Rev. Father MALONE, of Williamsburgh; Rev. Father J. P. CAHILL, of Albany; Father MCCARTY, of New-York, and Father FAGAN, of Brooklyn. Also Fathers MCCAHILL and KERGAN—the latter deacon and the former sub-deacon. Father J. R. MCDONALD acted as Master of Ceremonies upon the occasion. The sermon was preached by Bishop LOUGHLIN, and was a timely and eloquent discourse. Mass was celebrated—*Mercadante* in four parts; offertory, *Quamdiecta*; and *Veni Sancti*. The principal singers present, especially for these services, were Madame VON BERKEL, soprano; Miss GOMRIEN, alto; M. WEINLICH, bass, and M. ERDEL, tenor. The principal singer of the permanent choir is Miss FAGENDARM, soprano, whose merit in Brooklyn is by no means unappreciated. The ceremonies were generally impressive, and lasted about two and a-half hours.

MORTALITY.—The whole number of deaths in Brooklyn during the week ending Aug. 7, 1861, was 163. Men, 21; women, 19; boys, 72; girls, 51; adults, 40; children, 123; males, 93; females, 70. The principal diseases were, cholera infantum, 43; consumption, 14; convulsions, infantile, 10; scarlet fever, 2; typhoid fever, 4; marasmus, infantile, 16; small pox, 2. Total 163.

SURROGATE'S COURT.—During the past week the wills of JEREMIAH LOTT, of Flatbush, and JAMES ELLIS, of Brooklyn, were admitted to probate in the Surrogate's Court of Kings County.

Continental Guards, Col. PERRY, now at Fort Hamilton, expect to leave for Washington this week. They will receive their arms at Washington.

New-Jersey.

FIRE, EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF LIFE.—Between 7 and 8 o'clock, on Saturday night, a fire broke out on board the schooner *Cornelia*, of New-Bedford, which resulted in the destruction of a large amount of property, the death of one man and the serious injury of two others. The vessel was lying at the Paterson dock, foot of Wayne-street, adjoining the depôt of the New-Jersey Railroad, and was loaded with 800 barrels of kerosene oil. An explosion occurred in the hold of the schooner, and she was almost instantly enveloped in flames, and the fire rapidly spread to the dock, setting fire to three cars loaded with wheat. The shed covering the dock, and the cars, with their contents, were completely destroyed; but before this the vessel was burned to the water's edge. The Fire Department of Jersey City, assisted by three companies from New-York, made every effort to stay the progress of the fire, and it is believed, but for their exertions the depôt of the New-Jersey Railroad would have been destroyed. The fire raged with great violence until nearly 12 o'clock, and at many times a destructive conflagration seemed imminent. At the time of the explosion there were three persons on board the schooner, ENAS DOUGLASS, the steward; FRANK SILVEY, and a boy named EMANUEL, 15 years of age. They were all seriously injured, and only escaped from the burning vessel by jumping overboard, when they were rescued by the hands on the Jersey City Ferry. They were taken to the Almshouse and placed in charge of Mr. WHITLEY, the Superintendent of that institution. Medical attendance was promptly procured, and the injured persons received every attention. At 9 o'clock yesterday morning DOUGLASS died from the effect of his injuries, but the other two, though seriously, it is believed are not fatally injured. Coroner GAFFNEY held an inquest on the body of DOUGLASS, but could not elicit any information as to the origin of the fire. It is believed to have resulted from spontaneous combustion. The report that deceased went into the hold of the vessel with a lighted candle is not only highly improbable, but is denied in the most positive manner by SILVEY. The verdict of the Coroner's Jury was that the deceased came to his death from an explosion on board the schoner *Cornelia*, and from the effect of internal burns. DOUGLASS leaves a wife and two children resident in New-Bedford. The total loss caused by the fire will probably exceed $50,000. The schooner belonged to the Captain, GEO. CRASSO. His loss is $3,000, covered by insurance. The cargo belonged to RICHARDSON & Co., of New-York. Loss $12,000; no insurance. The cars destroyed belonged to the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, whose loss is about $9,000, partly insured.

FOR THE WAR.—Brig.-Gen. HATFIELD, of Hoboken, was on Saturday appointed Colonel of the Sixth New-Jersey Regiment, and will leave for the seat of war to-morrow.

Grover & Baker's
Celebrated NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES,
For Family and manufacturing use.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS, 2 Vesey-st., opposite the Church. Silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins. Female Supporters. Shoulder-braces, Suspensory Bandages, and Instruments for physical deformities. A female attends ladies.

Hill, the Inimitable Cutter of Hair and Whiskers, in styles neat and becoming, No. 1 Barclay-st. Hair Dye, 50 cents, black or brown; best in use. Dépôt, No. 1 Barclay-st., and sold by all druggists.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

MARRIED.

FENN—TOMPSON.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, Sept. 5, at St. Luke's Church, by Rev. J. W. Diller, D. D., HENRY FENN, of Richmond, England, to MARY A., eldest daughter of Wm. M. Tompson.

HENDERSON—OGDEN.—In Elizabeth, N. J., on Wednesday, Sept. 4, at Christ Church, by Rev. E. A. Hoffman, Rev. JOHN MARTIN HENDERSON, Rector of the Church of the Ascension, Buffalo, N. Y., and ELIZABETH CHETWOOD, daughter of Hon. E. B. Dayton Ogden, of Elizabeth.

DIED.

TYSON.—In this City, on Saturday, Sept. 7, SUSAN, daughter of Washington L. and Mary D. Tyson, aged 5 months and 21 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 522 5th-st., to-day, (Monday,) at 11 o'clock A. M.

TIMPSON.—In this City, on Saturday, Sept. 7, ANNIE M., daughter of the late William Timpson.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at her late residence, No. 16 West 32d-st., on Tuesday, at 10½ o'clock A. M., without further notice. Her remains will be taken to Westchester for interment.

SMITH.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Sept. 8, after a short and severe illness, SARAH DILLON, second daughter of Wesley and Sarah W. Smith, in the 18th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 69 Avenue D, on Tuesday, 10th inst., at 11 A. M., without further invitation.

O'NEIL.—In this City, on Sunday, Sept. 8, at the residence of his parents, No. 160 West 37th-st., suddenly, of congestion of the brain, JAMES, infant son of James and Eliza O'Neil, aged 5 months and 12 days.

SCOTT.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Sept. 7, GUSTAVUS HENRY, eldest son of Commander G. H. Scott, U. S. A., in the 16th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Monday,) the 9th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his uncle, C. S. Parsons, No. 39 Monroe-place, Brooklyn.

☞ Detroit papers please copy.

AYRES.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, Sept. 8, GEORGE L. AYRES, Jr., only son of George L. and Jane Ayres, aged 4 years, 4 months and 1 day.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of Abraham V. Ayres, Esq., Baltic-st., near Underhill-av., Brooklyn, L. I. His remains will be interred in Greenwood.

☞ Milwaukee, Wis., and California papers please copy.

SCRIBNER.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, Sept. 8, at 9 A. M., Lieut. JOSEPH M. SCRIBNER, in the 37th year of his age.

The relatives and friends, also the members of Company C, Twelfth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, at 3 P. M., at his late residence, No. 99 Prince-st., Brooklyn.

MARSHALL.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Sept. 7, BRADLEY EDWARDS, youngest son of Gilbert N. and Sarah A. Marshall, aged 7 months and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence, on Bedford-av., six doors from Putnam-av., Brooklyn.

CONSTANTINE.—In Harlem, on Sunday morning, Sept. 8, ELLIS, only child of John and Margaret Constantine, aged 2 years.

The funeral will take place from the foot of 117th-st., Harlem, at 2 P. M. this day.

CULNER.—In Williamsburgh, on Sunday, Sept. 8, JOHN CULNER, in the 80th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the M. E. Church, corner of 4th and North 5th sts., Williamsburgh, on Tuesday, the 10th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

AUSTIN.—On Saturday, Sept. 7, of dysentery, AMOS LITTELL, infant son of Abraham and Sarah Austin, aged 1 year and 11 months.

SIMPSON.—At Middletown Point, N. J., on Saturday evening, Sept. 7, FRANCIS P. SIMPSON, aged 66 years.

The funeral of the deceased will take place at 3 o'clock P. M., this (Monday) afternoon, at his late residence.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 477.—SEPT. 7, 1861.
3, 18, 35, 7, 61, 43, 12, 34, 20, 4, 67, 73, 24.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 478.—SEPT. 7, 1861.
16 22, 33, 48, 57, 44, 6, 29, 17, 41, 66, 14, 75.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the style of WOOD, EDDY & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. BENJAMIN WOOD retiring.

The business will be conducted in future by the remaining partners, under the style and title of MURRAY, EDDY & CO., with whom or with Mr. WOOD all settlements may be made. MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
COVINGTON, Ky., Sept. 2, 1861.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.
Prizes cashed and information furnished by
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., N. Y.,
Successors of Uhlae & Co.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
Repaired in the best manner,
At G. C. ALLEN'S,
No. 415 Broadway,
Formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

SPERR'S SAMBUCI WINE,
PURE AND FOUR YEARS OLD,
OF CHOICE OPORTO ELDER,
FOR PHYSICIAN'S USE,
FOR FEMALES, WEAKLY PERSONS AND INVALIDS.

Kidney Affections, Rheumatism and all Chronic Complaints.

SAMBUCUS TREE OF PORTUGAL, THE GREAT REMEDY FOR

EXCELLENT WINE FOR FEMALES.

Every Family at this season should use the SAMBUCI WINE,
celebrated in Europe for its medicinal and beneficial qualities as a gentle Stimulant, Tonic, Diuretic and Sudorific, highly esteemed by eminent physicians, used in European and American hospitals, and by some of the first families in Europe and America.

AS A TONIC
it has no equal, causing an appetite and building up the system, being entirely a pure wine of a most valuable fruit.

AS A DIURETIC
it imparts a healthy action to the Glands and Kidneys, and Urinary Organs, very beneficial in Dropsy, Gout and Rheumatic Affections.

SPEER'S WINE
is not a mixture or manufactured article, but is pure from the juice of the Portugal Elder, grown in New-Jersey, recommended by chemists and physicians as possessing medical properties superior to any other wines in use, and an excellent article for all weak and debilitated persons, and the aged and infirm, improving the appetite and benefiting ladies and children.

A LADIES' WINE,
because it will not intoxicate as other wines, as it contains no mixture of spirits or other liquors, and is admired

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
Will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 17.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 54 West 11th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 19. Circulars can be obtained at the principal book-stores, and at No. 54 West 11th-st.

AT NO. 96 EAST FIFTEENTH-STREET,
The Misses AUBERT'S School for Young Ladies re-opens on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
No. 71 West 14th-st., corner of 6th-av.,
Now in its forty-second year, reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 9, with every advantage for the education of youth, in both the elementary and higher branches, in ancient and modern languages, book-keeping, and all other departments of a complete school course. The Rector is assisted by twelve experienced teachers, and can thus insure to each scholar a share of individual attention. Pupils are received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for college or business.

Reference is made to the Faculties of Columbia College and the New-York University. Also, to the following gentlemen, whose sons have been members of the school for the past year: Rev. Dr. Hatfield; Rev. Dr. Spencer; Rev. Dr. Dowling; Rev. S. M. Isaacs; Rev. C. W. Imbrie; Hon. W. F. Havemeyer; Gen. Irvin McDowell; Gen. Ewen; Peter S. Hoe, Esq.; Stephen P. Russell, Esq.; James Marsh, Esq.; Charles N. Talbot, Esq.; E. H. Van Winkle, M. D.; Dr. Sanford, of Ravenswood; Prof. J. D. Trask, M. D., of Astoria; Judge Fink, of Jersey City; and many others, whose names, together with strong commendatory letters, will be found in the Circulars. Parents are invited to call.

C. F. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, FOR YOUNG LADIES,
POUGHKEEPSIE ON THE HUDSON.
Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A.M., Principal.
The next session will begin on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11. But thirty boarding pupils are received, who enjoy the advantages of a refined Christian home, beautifully situated, and the care of the most accomplished teachers in every department.

Educational facilities unsurpassed by the most celebrated schools, secured at greatly reduced rates. French spoken.

References is made to Bishop Potter, Gen. John A. Dix, Mr. R. M. Wilkin, Mr. Wm. H. Appleton, and Mr. R. C. Crocheron. Catalogues may be had at Appletons, Randolph's, and Woodman & Co.'s School Institute, Broadway, and of the Principal by post.

MADAME C. MEARS BURKHARDT,
NOS. 222 AND 224 MADISON-AV., CORNER OF 37TH-ST.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
(FORMERLY OF NO. 32 WEST 15TH-ST.)
WILL REOPEN WITH THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE SESSION, SEPT. 12.
MADAME C. M. B. WILL BE AT HOME FROM THE 1ST OF SEPTEMBER. CIRCULARS AT BREUSING'S, No. 701 BROADWAY; LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 BROADWAY, AND AT No. 222 MADISON-AV.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
No. 136 Madison-av., corner 32d-st.,
Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL. D., President,
Mrs. PARKS and Misses BANVERD and FERRIS, Principals, will be opened for the reception of students on the 16th of September. Circulars may be obtained at the Institute and at A. D. F. RANDOLPH'S, Broadway and Amity-st., by the 1st of September.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
MRS. MACAULAY
Will reopen her School, MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 43 East 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av

SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 30 West 29th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.
This school, under the direction of Mlle. Rostan, of Paris, will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 17. A punctual attendance is earnestly requested, as the pupils will find it for their advantage to be present the first day.

The Course of Instruction is thorough, comprehensive, and systematic, and designed to combine an accomplished English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is also given to Music, Drawing and Painting, and all the classes are under the care of able and accomplished Professors and Teachers.

A very limited number of young ladies will be received in the family, and will be welcome to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.

For further information, testimonials, &c., apply to Mlle. ROSTAN, No. 30 West 29th-st.

Circulars sent if desired.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
No. 306 West 23d-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 9. The rapid success of this school proves the superiority of the German method of instruction, on which it is conducted. All the English branches thoroughly taught; particular care paid to the German and French languages. Spanish and Latin in the higher classes of the male department only. Thorough instruction in the higher branches of mathematics, Book-keeping, Natural History and Philosophy, Chemistry, Geography, Astronomy, American and Universal History, Penmanship, Drawing, gymnastics, in both the female and male departments. No extra charge for any branch of instruction. Circulars, containing full particulars, may be had at Westerman's, No. 440 Broadway; at Howe & Ferry's, No. 76 Bowery, and at the Institute.

R. DULON, P. D. H. GEREKE, P. D.

MME. J. V. CAUCHOIS' ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 258 West 23d-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 9. Mme. Cauchois assures her patrons that the course of instruction adopted by her is the result of close observation, adapting the method to the abilities of the pupil. Her chief object is to inspire her scholars with a love of learning, and begs to refer to her previous efforts as an evidence of her success. Particular attention given to the primary department. A punctual attendance at the opening of the school is especially requested. A class of [illegible] and Grecian art on Saturdays.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INSTItution offers the accumulated advantages of nearly 50 years of successful operation.

Every facility is provided for a thorough course of the solid or ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers.

For circulars, apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

THE RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Troy, N. Y.—The thirty-eighth Annual Session of this school for thorough instruction in the Natural Sciences and Civil Engineering, will begin Sept. 18. [illegible] A department for instruction in Military Science and Art has been instituted. Inquiries may be addressed to CHARLES DROWNE, Director of Rens. Pol Institute, Troy, N. Y.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Miss ISABELLA and Miss MOFFATT will remove their school to No. 20 East 15th-st., and in association with Madame DEITZ, will commence the next scholastic year MONDAY, Sept. 16. The best professors are engaged Terms reasonable, to suit the times.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S FRENCH, ENGLISH and Classical School will be reopened Sept. 9, 1861, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. The Primary department will be under the charge of a lady who has taught for eleven years in one of our best schools. Circulars at Lockwoods's, No. 411 Broadway; Price's, 668 Broadway; and at the School.

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 826 Broadway, corner of 12th-st. WM. H. LEGGETT'S school will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 9. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 679 Broadway; Seger's, No. 826 Broadway, or of the Principal, No. 224 10th-st.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under ten, $125; over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed. Circulars supplied by Mrs. FREEMAN, Principal. Interviews on Wednesdays, from 11 to 3, at No. 468 Hudson-st.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with primary department and gymnasium, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 9. French is spoken in one department. Circulars at Lockwood's Bookstore.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Will open Sept. 10 at the corner of 8th-av. and 26th-st., entrance No. 1,134 Broadway. Circulars may be obtained at the residence of Miss S., No. 49 East 30th-st.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.— JAMES WEIR MASON, A. M., removed to No. 60 East 28th-st. Eighth semi-annual session begins September 16. Personal instruction by the Principal. Circulars at Carter's book-store, No. 530 Broadway.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE— No. 184 Clinton-st., Brooklyn. Mme. NAPOLEON respectfully informs the parents of her pupils, that she will reopen her school on MONDAY, Sept. 9.

THE MISSES OAKLEY WILL REOPEN their School for young ladies on MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 96 Madison-av., between 29th and 30th sts., where circulars may be obtained.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL opens Sept. 9, with rooms entirely renovated and refurnished. Circulars at the Janitor's.
ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor University.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

HILLSIDE SEMINARY, NORWALK, Conn., will reopen Sept. 19. Address Mrs. LOUISA A. SMITH, Principal.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL. Term commences MONDAY, Aug. 26.
WARRING & BISBEE, Principals.

R. P. JENKS' SELECT, CLASSICAL AND Mathematical School will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 9, 1861, at 1,186 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE.—FOR sale cheap one share of stock in this school. Apply to M. BIRD, No. 49 Nassau-st.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., will reopen Oct. 1, 1861.
GEN. M. I. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their school for young ladies on THURSDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

MISSES MEEKER'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 32 West 40th-st.

MISS R. F. HEUMAN'S GERMAN, FRENCH and English Day and Boarding School for young ladies, No. 270 West 22d-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept 9.

MISS MARY SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL WILL open TUESDAY, Sept. 10, at No. 49 East 30th-st.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE BOARDING-SCHOOL for boys, at Flushing, L. I. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE.
FRENCH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st., near Madison Park.
Boarding and Day School, Classical and Commercial. Fourteen teachers—six American, five French, two German and one Spanish. There is a Primary Department, also a Gymnasium. For complete details, names of the pupils' parents during the last six years, &c., see the prospectus. PROF. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.
Will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 17.

HENRY-ST. GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
No. 292 Henry-st.
FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REOPENING, SEPT. 2.
Young gentlemen fitted for business or for College. Terms moderate. See the Circular.
J. L. MARSHALL, Rector.

BLOOMINGDALE INSTITUTE FOR MISSES, 103d-st., will reopen Sept. 9. For full particulars or circulars, apply at the Institution, or to O. L. STEWART, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., or E. M. ELDREDGE, No. 507 Broadway. References: Rt. Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., New-York; Rev. I. H. Tuttle, No. 477 Hudson-st., New-York; Rev. Sam. Randall, Madison, N. J.; Rev. T. M. C. Peters, 101st-st., Bloomingdale; Hon. D. F. Tiemann, New-York; Oliver Hull, Brooklyn; O. L. Stewart, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

MISS E. LENDRUM WILL REOPEN HER School on Tuesday, Sept. 10, at No. 64 West Warren-st., Brooklyn.

MISS P. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 77 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17.

SING SING
FEMALE SEMINARY,
REV. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.,
Principal,
Located on the Hudson, 30 miles from New-York.
Next session begins TUESDAY, Sept. 17.
Catalogues, with references, at the book-stores of Carter or Randolph, or of the Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

MISS HAVENS
Respectfully informs her friends and patrons that she will reopen her
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES on MONDAY, Sept. 16.
At No. 250 Madison-av. (Murray Hill.)
Her school circulars may be had on application at her residence, or by mail, and at the leading bookstores.

MME. MARTINET'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 32 West 12th-st.,
Will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 16.

COMMERCIAL AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL,
NO. 76 HENRY-STREET,
Will reopen on Monday, Sept. 2.
SOLOMON JENNER, A. M., Principal.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English school, with gymnasium and preparatory department, Nos. 870 and 872 Broadway, corner of 18th-st. Opens Sept. 9. Circulars at the school, at Randolph's, No. 683, and at Christain's, No. 763 Broadway.

MME. A. COUTAN'S
French and English Boarding and Day School,
No. 279 5th-av.,
Corner of 31st-st.,
Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16, 1861.

MISS KENNEDY'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 20 East 25th-st., between Madison and 4th-avs., reopens Sept. 16. Applications for circulars, &c., will receive immediate attention.

MADAME F. REICHARDS'
French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16th. For circulars, etc., apply as above.

MISS HAINES,
Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her SCHOOL, No. 10 Gramercy-park, East 20th-st., will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

M. W. LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts.,
reopens MONDAY, Sept. 16.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 Fourth-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square, opens its nineteenth academic year on the 9th of September. Pupils of all ages are received, and thoroughly prepared for business or college, by the assistance of twelve experienced Professors. The large, light and well ventilated rooms of the building, erected by the Principals expressly for their Institution, have, during the vacation, been renovated, and are now open for the inspection of parents, with whom the resident Principal (Mr. Clarke) is now ready to confer, during any part of the day or evening. Catalogues, of regulations, references, terms, &c., may be obtained at the Broadway book-stores, and at the Institute.

GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M.,
and JAS. FANNING, A. M.,
Proprietors and Principals.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and FRENCH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 7 West 22d-st., second door from 5th-av., will reopen on TUESDAY, the 17th of September. The Misses Bucknall and Prof. Abram Mills, who participates in the management of the Institution, earnestly request a punctual attendance of their pupils. In the Primary Department young children are carefully instructed in a preparatory course of study.

CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—NO. 68 WEST 26th-st., Rev. N. E. CORNWALL, A. M., Rector. This school for boys, and young gentlemen advanced in study, affords a thorough English education, complete preparation for College or for business, careful instruction in modern languages and drawing, and military drill, at the option of parents or guardians. The next year will begin on MONDAY, Sept. 23. Circulars at the principal bookstores.

MILITARY DRILL, UNDER AN EXPERIENCED Officer, in connection with an English and Classical Education for young men. Also, for young ladies, instruction in Music, Painting and French, under experienced professors. Twenty pupils instructed in the Normal Class, tuition free, at the Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. For catalogue address Rev. A. FLACK, A. M. Fall Term opens Sept. 13.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.— French, German, English and Spanish Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, with fine playground and gymnasium. Nos. 47 and 49 West 28th-st., between Broadway and 6th av. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of boys. Reopens Monday, Sept. 16.

THE DOVER INSTITUTE—AN ENGLISH Classical and Military Boarding School, at Dover, Morris County, N. J., accessible twice a day by railroad, will reopen on Monday, 16th inst. Circulars obtained by addressing the Principal, WILLIAM S. HALL, or of Messrs. RICE & ANDREWS, National Teachers' Institute, No. 395 Broadway.

A LADY HAVING A SELECT SCHOOL would like to procure some scholars, to fill up vacancies; if desired, would form a class for young ladies in the afternoon; or would like a situation as visiting governess, teaching Music, French, and the English branches; can give the best of reference as to capabilities. Call at No. 22 West 29th-st., after 2 o'clock.

YONKERS MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—The Fall term of this school will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 9, under the management of the late Vice-Principal, who will spare no efforts to render the institute one of the most thorough in the State.
THOS. C. O'REILLY, Principal.
Vice M. N. Wisewell, retired.

FAMILY INSTITUTE, RAVENSWOOD, L. I., enters on its twenty-eighth session Sept. 9. Parents desiring for their daughters a sound and polite education, in a delightful home, under the best influences, will obtain circulars at the Institute, or at the store of Mr. Brown, No. 819 Broadway.

SCHOOLS FURNISHED WITH DESKS, maps, globes, patent ink-wells, blackboards, rubbers, pointers, slates, crayons, and every article of apparatus. Send for our catalogue. Three agents wanted in each loyal State. Address F. C. BROWNELL, Secretary, No. 25 Howard-st., New-York.

THE BLOOMFIELD FRENCH PROTESTANT INSTITUTE for young ladies, Bloomfield, N. J., will reopen on Sept. 18. Terms for board and tuition in all the English branches, including French, Latin, and Drawing, $40 per quarter. Number of boarding pupils limited to 12. Mme. M. BALQUE, Principal.

BROOKLYN.—FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR Young Gentlemen, No. 92 Hampden-st., (Elliott-place,) between Fulton-av. and Hanson-place. This Institution will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 9. For circulars and further particulars as to terms, &c., address as above. L. J. SIMONIN and T. P. CORDALLY, Principals.

A YOUNG LADY HAVING A FLOURISHING School which she has taught for four years, now wishes to dispose of it, with the furniture, &c., &c. It is in a good condition, and numbers between 20 and 30 scholars. Application must be made immediately to A. B. C., Morrisiana P. O., Westchester County, N. Y.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, NO. 70 MADISON-AVENUE.—This institution, established in New-York in 1814, by Mme. CHEGARAY, and conducted latterly by herself and niece, Mme. L. B. PREVOST, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 16, under the direction of Mme. L. B. PREVOST.

PROFESSOR WEST'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—The Brooklyn Heights Seminary will reopen on Monday, the 16th of September. For circulars or personal inquiry, apply at No. 88 Montague-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MILITARY ACADEMY, WORCESTER, MASS.—Its sixth year begins Sept. 11. English, Classical, Mathematical and Military Departments, under liberally educated men of long and successful experience in teaching. C. B. METCALF, M. A., Principal.

MME. A. A. LE DUC'S FRENCH AND ENGlish Day School for young ladies, No. 406 West 23d-st., opposite London Terrace, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16. For circulars, apply as above.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S DAY AND Boarding School for Young Ladies, No. 141 West 38th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 9.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Forty-first Semi-annual Session Oct. 3. For circulars, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

MRS. GIBSON, NO. 38 UNION-SQUARE, will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies, on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

MISS S. A. SHEPARD WILL REOPEN her School on TUESDAY, Sept. 17, at No. 171 East 13th-st.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL, NOS. 1,127 and 1,129 Broadway, Madison-square, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 9. P. M. W. REDFIELD.

INSTRUCTION.

THE ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, at Nyack on the Hudson, will reopen Sept. 20, with a full corps of Professors and Teachers.

For catalogues and circulars, apply to EUGENE PLUNKETT, Esq., President Excelsior Insurance Company, No. 130 Broadway; Messrs. A. S. BARNES & BURR, No. 57 John-st.; T. J. CROWEN, Esq., No. 699 Broadway, or to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE— No. 16 East 28th-st., between Madison and 5th avs., will commence its Seventh Semi-Annual Term on MONDAY, Sept. 16. Circulars obtained at the Institute.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL AT HACKENSACK, N. J.—WM. WILLIAMS, Principal. Number limited to twelve; $40 per term; will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 2. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

THE SIXTEENTH YEAR OF THE COLLEGIATE and Commercial Institute, No. 244 West 19th-st., will commence Sept. 9.
JOHN H. BROWN, A. M., Principal.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE.
A French and English Family and Day School for young ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., second door from 5th-av., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18. For full information call or write for a circular.
REV. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL. D., Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square, G. W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Proprietors and Principals, opens its nineteenth academic year on MONDAY, Sept. 9, 1861. There is no surrender to Jefferson Davis in the Mount Washington Institute. On the contrary, the Principals have beautified their establishment during the vacation, and made extended provision for the education of their pupils.

Now let the good men of New-York sustain each other in all our social framework, and let their favored sons avail themselves of the best advantages to prepare for the mighty spring of progress which will engage the rational industries when the Union is pacified, and when high qualification will meet with high reward.

As a thoroughly organized Private High School, which is one of the oldest and best sustained in the City, having Junior, Middle and Senior Departments, two hundred pupils (from seven years old and upwards) and twelve professors, the completeness of its instruction in preparing students for business or college, the beauty and healthfulness of its location, the accessibility of its central position from every part of New-York and the neighboring cities, and the large, well-ventilated, light, and admirably contrived rooms, filling three stories of a building erected by the proprietors expressly for its accommodation, are generally known. Its numerous classes of every grade in Latin, Greek, Mathematics, Modern Languages, Commercial Studies, Drawing, and Painting, with all the English branches, offer unusual advantages to those to whom "time is money," and who cannot afford to waste this precious article either in idleness at home or on worthless instruction among promiscuous masters.

Students for West Point, Harvard, Columbia and other colleges, are admitted at any time to the classes for which hey are prepared. Also, beginners at reduced prices, nd all charged only from the time of entering.

References of some of the one hundred and fifty well-known present patrons:

REVEREND8.	G. W. Brainerd,	Nelson Sherwood,
J. D. Gillette, D.D.,	John Castree,	D. L. Starr,
Jas. Porter, D. D.,	Mathias Clark,	Napoleon Stetson,
R. S. Foster, D. D.,	J. T. Conover,	John M. Tilford,
John Miley, D. D.,	Miles S. Sharlock,	P. H. Titus,
Chas. Fletcher,	W. E. Cornwell,	Samuel Tribit,
Chas. E. Lindley,	Christoph'r Gwyer,	N. C. Trowbridge,
Jas. W. R. Sloane.	John N. Genin,	George W. Tuttle,
HONORABLES.	James Hardley,	John Waters,
F. A. Conkling,	G. Hessenberg,	Helmus M. Wells,
Gideon J. Tucker,	John B. Hillyer,	Chas. A. Whitney,
J. Cholwell,	B. H. Howell,	J. C. Withington,
John Livingston,	E. O. Jenkins,	Samuel Woodward,
Wm. Vermilye.	George Jenkins,	T. Wilson,
PHYSICIANS.	Jeremiah Lambert,	Thomas Wilson,
George Gourlay,	Edw. O. Lamson,	F. H. N. Whiting,
S. T. Hubbard,	John W. Lewis,	John Degraw,
Edwd. Vanderpool.	Mortimer Lent,	Chas. Ferrere,
LAWYERS.	Henry A. Morgan,	Jonath. O. Fowler,
Danl. A. Baldwin,	M. Nathan,	M. C. Gasper.
Edw. E. Dunbar,	James Noxon,	Jas. R. Elmore,
B. F. Dunning.	C. L. Norton,	Clans. Doscher,
WELL-KNOWN CITIZENS.	Isaac Odell,	Benj. Eckerson,
	N. F. Palmer,	G. W. Delavergne,
Chris. R. Robert,	Henry R. Pratt,	J. B. Cornell,
F. C. Havemeyer,	James Price,	Thos. G. Arnold,
N. T. Hubbard,	D. Quackenbush,	Edwin Allaire,
T. J. Townsend.	Josiah Richards,	Wm. L. Allen,
Fred. L. Talcott,	J. Ryno,	M. V. Aubery,
E. Beadleton,	Robert Sears,	&c., &c.
Charles Bliven,		

The following unsolicited communication, (among a multitude of similar ones in possession of the Principals,) we have the author's permission to mention.

No. 123 BROADWAY, March 11, 1861.

G. W. CLARKE, Esq.:—*My Dear Sir*—In the pressure of professional engagements, I forgot to excuse the withdrawal of my two sons last November. I desire now to say to you that a change of residence to the country rendered it necessary, and that at an early day they will, I trust, return to your excellent institution to remain until fitted for college. Of the unsurpassed advantages of your school I can bear witness; for the progress of my sons under your care was *all* and *more* than I could have expected. Their residence in the country has led me to believe that *New-York City is the best place for the instruction and training of youth*—as I doubt not that your School is one of the best in the City.

Yours truly, JOHN LIVINGSTON.

P. S.—Parents are invited to visit the Institute (which is now open for inspection,) where catalogues of particulars may be obtained. Mr. CLARKE, the resident Principal, may be conferred with by parents and students at all hours of the day and evening. Circulars may be obtained also at the Broadway book-stores.
CLARKE & FANNING.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
59th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.,
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11. The Institute stages will convey pupils, residing at a distance from the school, to and from the Institute.

While the depression of business in the community continues, 20 per cent. discount will be made in the rates of tuition in the English department and the languages, when paid according to the conditions established by the Trustees. J. W. C. LEVERIDGE,
Secretary of the Board.

AT PAINE'S MERCANTILE COLLEGES, No. 62 Bowery, New-York, No. 263 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Students from City or country received; 3 months; 78 lessons each in penmanship and arithmetic, or book-keeping; lessons unlimited for $10; ladies' writing lessons $2, 20 lessons. "Mr. Paine is a very successful teacher of an elegant handwriting. His method of instruction is systematic and expeditious."—*Newport Mercury.*

NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUE AND EDUCATIONAL AGENCY.—No. 335 Broadway, New-York. Schools to transfer, and school-rooms to let. Educational correspondents and teachers wanted in all sections. Send for circulars giving lists of educational journals, of schools and seminaries to patronize, of competent teachers, and vacancies for teachers.
RICE & ANDREWS.

MADAME J. V. CAUCHOIS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, for young ladies, No. 258 West 23d-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 9. A punctual attendance of pupils is requested. A class of oil-painting and Grecian art on Saturdays, taught by Mme. Cauchois. Particular attention given to the primary department.

GLEN COVE SEMINARY—FAMILY BOARDing and day School, Long Island. This institution will reopen for boarding or day pupils on Sept. 16. Terms $25 per quarter of 12 weeks. English Branches and music included. For further particulars address the Principal, Mrs. E. W. SYMS, Glen Cove, L. I. For circulars, inquire at No. 41 Grove-st.

MURRAY HILL SEMINARY.—THE MISSES HOWLAND'S English and French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 22 East 35th-st., second door east of Madison-av., will be reopened on Wednesday, Sept. 18, when a punctual attendance of their pupils is requested.

MRS. WILLIAMS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 39th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and at No. 26 West 36th-st.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—BY AN ARTIST who has a command of some hundred photographic military albums, some ladies to learn the coloring. To good hands constant employment, at from $8 to $12 per week. Easily learned in one course of twenty-four lessons. Price $5. Address, by letter, Mrs. LE FRANK, No. 210 Elm-st.

DON BERNARD INSTITUTE, NO. 147 MADISON-AVENUE.—Reopens Sept. 16. Principal, Mme. DON BERNARD, née De Rocheformoy, formerly French teacher of Rutgers Institute. There is a Primary Department.

MONS. L. DE GRAND-VAL'S BOARDING School, Collegiate and Commercial, Hudson-terrace, Hoboken, reopens Sept. 2. Terms $200 per annum. References: Mr. E. Ponvert, No. 30 Broad-st.; Mr. E. Plunkett, No. 130 Broadway.

MR. LESPINASSE'S FRENCH DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL, Nos. 119 and 121 Clinton-place, near 5th-av., reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 9. New scholars admitted are only under 14 years of age. French is the language of the school.

HOBART HALL, NO. 98 WEST THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST., will be opened on MONDAY, Sept. 16th. Additional advantages for boarders, at reduced rates. Rev. JOHN J. ELMENDORF, Rector.

SCHOOLS.—WANTED, BY A GENTLEMAN OF education and experience in teaching, a partnership in a classical school. Would invest capital if desired. Address M. A., Post-office, Station B.

THE MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TUFFS' French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 13 West 24th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, September 18.

MISS SCHENKBERG'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 65 West 31st-st.

THE PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NO. 11 West 27th-st., reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 9.
AARON RAND, Principal.

SOUTH BROOKLYN SELECT ACADEMY—No. 18 Tompkins-place.
A. T. BALDWIN, Principal,

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

MISS A. E. CLAPP WILL REOPEN HER School on MONDAY, Sept. 9, at 71 East Broadway.

LAW SCHOOLS.

LAW SCHOOL OF THE NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY.—Washington-square. The fourth annual session of this law school will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 16, and continue thirty-six weeks.

The Law Library in the University will be open each morning, at 9 o'clock, to receive applications.

"THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT."

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH!

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN YOUR VOICE!

SPALDING'S

THROAT CONFECTIONS,

ARE

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN

GOOD FOR LECTURERS,

GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,

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LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

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CHILDREN CRY FOR

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.

They clear the Throat.

They give strength and volume to the voice.

They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.

They are delightful to the taste.

They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice, or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections: they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, receipt on of Thirty Cents.

Address,

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness.*

For *Literary Men, Students,* Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits,* they are valuable as a *Laxative,* improving the *appetite,* giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach.*

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

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No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

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SAVE THE PIECES!

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☞ "A Stitch in Time Saves Nine." ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name

☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE ☜

is on the outside wrapper. *All others are sound counterfeits.*

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.— Wanted, by an active young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would take a waitress' place alone; is willing and obliging; has the most undoubted City reference. Can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machines; would have no objections to traveling. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.— Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, and can do plain sewing; she is cheerful and obliging, and has good references. May be seen to-day and Monday, at her present situation, No. 243 East Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID, WAITER AND FINE WASHER.— A situation is wanted by a very respectable girl, with the best recomm

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENTS

PUBLIC SALE.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1861.

THE FOLLOWING-DESCRIBED BONDED goods and unclaimed merchandise, having remained in store beyond the period allowed by law, will be sold at public auction by S. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer, at the United States Public Store, No. 37 New-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 2d of October next, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The goods will be open for examination on Saturday, Sept. 28, from 10 until 3 o'clock.

HIRAM BARNEY, Collector.

UNCLAIMED GOODS.

October, 1859. 1 case, No. 1, marked N. J. By the steamship Africa, from Liverpool.
November, 1859. 1 case, No. 1, marked G. B. By the steamship Africa, from Liverpool.
October, 1859. 1 case, No. 10, marked L., and a B. in triangle. By the steamship Persia, from Liverpool.
December, 1858. 1 case, marked L. between two lines in a diamond. By the steamship Africa, from Liverpool.
October, 1859. 1 case, marked A. T. Stewart. By the steamship Asia, from Liverpool.
October, 1859. 1 case, marked M. Preston. By the steamship Persia, from Liverpool.
January, 1860. 1 package, marked C. Grinnell. By the steamship Arabia, from Liverpool.
January, 1858. 1 case, No. 334, marked B. in a diamond before A B. By the steamship Africa, from Liverpool.
March, 1860. 1 cask, No. 5, marked M. before A. J. W. in a diamond, with T. after. By the steamship Asia, from Liverpool.
March, 1860. 1 case, No. 245, marked B. in a diamond before S. By the steamship Australasian, from Liverpool.
March, 1860. 1 case. No. 246, marked B in a diamond before S. By the steamship Australasian, from Liverpool.
April, 1860. 1 case. No. 3, marked D K over B. By the steamship Arabia, from Liverpool.
April, 1860. 1 case. No. 8, marked C T. By the steamship Arabia, from Liverpool.
April, 1860. 1 case. No. 206, marked C. By the steamship Africa, from Liverpool.
September, 1857. 1 case, No. 163, marked J L & Co. By the Sarah Post, from Havre.
December, 1857. 1 keg. No. 234, marked J L & C in oblong. By the F. Gebhard, from Antwerp.
October, 1857. 1 case. No. 34, marked N in a diamond and L. By the Mary Coe, from Rotterdam.
September, 1857. 1 case. No. 2, marked B double triangle B. By the A. C. Adams, from Bordeaux.
September, 1857. 6 cases, marked B O in indented circle. By A. C. Adams, from Bordeaux.
May, 1857. 2 cases. Nos. 1,014, 1,015, marked A & Co. By the Flora, from Havre.
May, 1858. 1 package, marked T. L. Arnold. By the Hermine, from Bremen.
September, 1858. 1 pagages, marked J. W. Herbert. By the Laura, from Bremen.
October, 1858. 1 cask. No. 401, marked E E. By the Hammonia, from Hamburg.
December, 1859. 2 bars, no mark. By the Calhoun, from Liverpool.
October, 1859. 1 case. No. 2, marked J B L. By the Ariel, from Havre.
November, 1859. 2 packages, marked A. F. Kingsbury. By the Bavaria, from Hamburg.
December, 1859. 1 box, no mark. By the Borgund.
December, 1859. 1 case. No. 927, marked line over S in triangle. By the Borussia, from Hamburg.
December, 1858. 1 case. No. 916, marked L Z. By the New America, from Hamburg.
August, 1859. 1 case. No. 142, marked P C. By the Saxonia, from Hamburg.
November, 1859. 1 case: No. 202, marked L B. By the Vanderbilt, from Havre.
June, 1859. 1 cask, marked O L over A B. By the Neptune, from Liverpool.
October, 1858. 6 cases, No. 1-5, marked B in a diamond. By the Kingfisher, from Monrovia.
December, 1858. 7 packages, no mark. By the Kingfisher, from Monrovia.
December, 1858. 1 package, marked B. F. By the Parana, from Buenos Ayres.
August, 1858. 1 package, marked J. L. By the Central America, from Cardenas.
August, 1858. 1 bedstead, marked J. L. By the Central America, from Cardenas.
August, 1858. 6 boxes, marked J. L. By the Central America, from Cardenas.
August, 1858. 9 rolls, marked J. L. By the Central America, from Cardenas.
April, 1860. 1 box, marked J. S. Wilson. By the E. N. Roy, from Monrovia.
September, 1859. 1 box, marked Gould & Hoadley. By the Henrietta.
December, 1858. 1 package, marked S. & Ben Copple. By the Kingfisher, from Monrovia.
December, 1859. 1 case. No. 1, marked G. A. By the Sinuola.
May, 1860. 1 package, marked R. E. B. By the Asia, from Liverpool.
November, 1859. 4 cases, marked G. C. with F. underneath. By the Carolotta, from Bordeaux.
June, 1859. 1 cask. No. 444¾, marked B. in a diamond and G. after. By the Jamestown, from Liverpool.
May, 1860. 1 cask, marked C. in a diamond, J. H. T. underneath. By the Rhine, from London.
May, 1860. No. 204, marked W. B., with A. underneath. By the Revenue, from Antwerp.
May, 1860. 3 bags, marked C. J. By the Robena, from London.
May, 1860. 1 bag, marked A. T. By the Costa Rica, from Aspinwall.
May, 1860. 1 case, marked J. Young. By the John Bright, from Liverpool.
June, 1859. 10 bars, marked N. E. S. By the Chancellor, from Liverpool.
June, 1861. 2 barrels, no mark. By the Henry, from Liverpool.
July, 1859. 1 keg. No. 16, marked L. By the Wakano, from Rotterdam.
March, 1860. Package, marked E. Cushman. By the Tropic, from Singapore.
March, 1860. 3 cases, Nos. 330-332, marked B. in a diamond and B. after. By the Rocklight, from Liverpool.
March, 1860. 1 case, No. 3,427, marked B. F. and N. J. underneath. By the Alice, from Havre.
March, 1860, 1 case, No. 3,424, marked B. M. By the Alice, from Havre.
March, 1860, 1 case, No. 3,426, Marked B. G. and I. J. underneath. By the Alice, from Havre.
March, 1860, 2 casks, marked B. in a diamond and B. after. By the Trumbull, from Liverpool.
March, 1860, 1 box, marked S. B. Player. By the Trumbull, from Liverpool.
March, 1860, 1 case, No. 339, marked B. in a diamond and B. after. By the Ironsides, from Liverpool.
April, 1860, 1 box, marked D. M. C. By the J. Badger, Bombay.
May, 1860, 1 case, marked W. N. By the Charlotto, from Liverpool.
May, 1860, 4 bars, marked Red. By the Constitution, from Liverpool.
June, 1860, 1 trunk, no mark. By the Mecosta, from Nuevitas.
May, 1860, 1 case, No. 1, marked J. N. By the John Franklin, from Rotterdam.
May, 1860, 1 cask. No. 80, marked K. and B. By the John Franklin, from Rotterdam.
May, 1860, 8 barrels, marked W. Wood. By the Bushire, from Glasgow.
May, 1860, 2 barrels, no mark. By the Bushire, from Glasgow.
June, 1860, 1 bale. No. 873, marked Cheva-M. By the Ulier, from Buenos Ayres.
August, 1859. 1 trunk, no mark. By the Borussia, from Hamburg.
September, 1857, 1 case marked A. H. Rosenbaum. By the Vanderbilt, from Havre.
October, 1857, 1 case. No. 4, marked A H. By the Borussia, from Hamburg.
November, 1857, 1 case. No. 1, marked C B. By the Ariel, from Havre.
January, 1860, 2 casks, marked J. B. Bond. By the Kangaroo, from Liverpool.
March, 1860, 1 cask. No. 4, marked L L. By the Milo, from Leghorn.
April, 1859, 1 package, marked P in a diamond. By the Tartar, from Hong Kong.
April, 1859, 1 cask. No. 50, marked W H. By the Harriet, from Hong Kong.
April, 1859, 1 keg. No. 98, marked D. By the Amazon, from London.
April, 1859. 1 cask. No. 6, marked T in a diamond. By the Glasgow, from Liverpool.
April, 1859. 1 case. No. 1, marked A B. By the Petrie, from Hamburg.
April, 1859. 1 case. No. 103 marked B and C. By the Arago, from Havre.
April, 1859. 1 bale. No. 12, marked PP. By the Ophelia, from Leghorn.
April, 1859. 1 bale. No. 146, marked W before P in diamond with PB after. By Antarctic, from Liverpool.
April, 1859. 1 cask. No. 286, marked HB. By the American Congress, from London.
April, 1859. 1 cask. No. 10, marked JP. By the Sparkling Wave, from Liverpool.
April, 1859. 1 package, marked G and C, with F beneath. By the Carlotta.
June, 1859. 1 box, No. 7, marked A, with T beneath. By the Tosca Helena, from Amsterdam.
June, 1859. 1 bale. No. 3, marked JC in a diamond. By the Don Quixote, from Canton.
June, 1859. 2bales, no mark. By the Bram, from Hong Kong.
June, 1859. 1 case, marked RJ-OO. By the J. T. Mills, from Bremen.
June, 1859. 1 case, No. 2,529, marked CH By the Scotland, from Havre.
August, 1859. 1 basket, marked W. By the S. Sprague, from Bremen.
August, 1859. 1 case, No. 14, marked WPW. By the Wild Pigeon, from Valparaiso.
September, 1859. 1 box, marked A. By the Helene, from Bremen.
September, 1859. 1 bundle, no mark. By the T. B. Bertram, from Havre.
September, 1859. 1 package, no mark. By the A. L. Giselle, from Smyrna.
October, 1859. 1 case, No. 5, marked T. D. R. By the J. C. Jones, from Rotterdam.
March, 1860. 1 case, marked T. W. Hunt, By the Chancellor, from Liverpool.
Oct. 11, 1859. 1 basket, No. 275, marked A. & E. By the Germania, from Havre.
October, 1859. 1 basket, No. 400, marked A. & E. By the Germania, from Liverpool.
October, 1859. 1 box, No. 232, marked B. By the Alexandrine, from Bremen.
October, 1859. 3 bales, Nos. 25, 70, 120. Marked M. B. P. By the W. S. Lindsay, from Cronstadt.
November, 1859. 1 box marked A. B. By the D. Campbell, from Liverpool.
November, 1859. 1 box, marked F. By the D. Campbell, from Liverpool.
December, 1859. 1 box, marked C. D. By the Louisiana, from Bremen.
December, 1859. 1 cask. No. 18, marked C. F. H. By the B. A. Adams, from Liverpool.
December, 1859. 1 barrel, marked N. B. By the Arabella, from Aspinwall.
December, 1859. 1 keg. No. 1-6, marked H. H. By the Duisburg, from Rotterdam.
December, 1859. 1 keg. No. ¼, marked H. H. By the Duisburgh, from Rotterdam.
December, 1859. 1 box, no mark. By the Borgund, from Marseilles.
July, 1860. 1 box, marked G. C. T. By Sea Duck, from Malaga.
July, 1860. 1 box, marked W. E. S. and A. under. By the Sea Duck, from Malaga.
February, 1860. 1 case. No. 233, marked R. & S. By the City of Baltimore, from Liverpool.
February, 1860. 1 bale. No. 1, marked D. in a diamond. By the Invincible, from London.
February, 1860. 1 case. No. 107, marked S. over M. By the Etna, from Liverpool.
February, 1860. 1 case. No. 10, marked J. A. By the Arabia, from Liverpool.
February, 1860. 1 case. No. 2, marked S. By the Vanderbilt, from Havre.
January, 1860. 1 case. No. 3,594, marked line over F in triangle. By the Teutonia, from Hamburg.
January, 1860. 1 case. No. 88, marked K. By the Orpheus, from Bremen.
February, 1860. Twenty boxes, marked N over P. By the Luconia, from Rotterdam.
February, 1860. Ten baskets, marked N. By the Luconia, from Rotterdam.
February, 1860. 1 case. Marked A, No. 806. By the F. Secor, from Liverpool.
March 1860. 1 case. No. 3,479, marked B B K with P under. By the Mercury, from Havre.
March, 1860. 1 case. No. 3,478, marked B B over P. By the Mercury, from Havre.
March, 1860. 1 case. No. 3,475. marked B W E over N Z. By the Mercury, from Havre.
March 1860. 1 case. No. 3,476, marked B Z & J over N Y. By the Mercury, from Havre.
March, 1860. 1 case. No. 3,474, marked B W W over N Y. By the Mercury, from Havre.
March, 1860. 1 case. No. 3,450, marked B A M over P. By the Mercury, from Havre.
March, 1860. 1 case. No. 3,452, marked do. By the Mercury, from Havre.
March, 1860. 1 case. No. 3,458, marked B A over P. By the Mercury, from Havre.
March, 1860. 1 case. No. 3,472, marked B W G over N Y. By the Mercury, from Havre.
March, 1860. 1 case. No. 3,451, marked B A N over P. By the Mercury, from Havre.
February, 1860. 1 case. No. 90, marked V P. By the Undine, from Bordeaux.
February, 1860. 1 case. No. 8, marked B S C over N Y. By the City of Manchester, from Liverpool.
February, 1860. 1 case. No. 1,740, marked B I. By the Daniel Webster, from Liverpool.
February, 1860. 1 case. No. 89, marked P M. By the Undine, from Bordeaux.
February, 1860. 1 keg. No. 7, marked S & M. By the Luconia, from Rotterdam.
March, 1860. 1 frame. No. 30, marked I. By the J. Daggett, from Glasgow.
February, 1860. 1 bale, no mark. By the Teutonia, from Hamburg.
August, 1858. 1 case. No. 486, marked C. R over F. By the South Carolina, from Rotterdam.
May, 1859. 1 case. No. 2,734, marked A G. By the Progress, from Havre.
July, 1859. 1 cask. No. 112, marked B & Co. By the Amason, from London.
December, 1859. 1 package, marked J B R in a diamond. By the Aramingo, from Macoe.
January, 1860. Four casks. No. 1-4, marked S B T in diamond. By the American Eagle, from London.
January, 1859. 1 case. No. 5, marked S B T in diamond. By the American Eagle, from London.
March, 1860. 1 case. No. 4,196, marked H G. By the Ashburton, from Antwerp.
February, 1860. 39 bags, marked R P C. By the Sea Lark, from Kingston.
February, 1860. 1 case. No. 335, marked B in diamond and B. after. By the J. Bright, from Liverpool.
March, 1860. 1 case, marked B B. By the David Brown, from Whampoa.
March, 1860. 2 casks. No. 1-2, marked B. By the Fairfield, from Havre.
June, 1860. 1 package. No. 1, marked D. By the Henry, from Antwerp.
June, 1860. 2 bales, marked A. M. Thompson. By the Golden Rule, from Aspinwall.
June, 1860. 1 box, marked A. M. Thompson. By the Golden Rule, from Aspinwall.
April. 1860. 1 box, marked H. W. Demott. By the Surprise, from Shanghai.
October, 1859. 1 case. No. 6, marked H. G. H. By the Bremen, from Bremen.
November, 1859. 1 trunk, no mark. By the City of Baltimore, from Liverpool.
November, 1859. 1 valise, no mark. By the City of Baltimore, from Liverpool.
November, 1859. 1 iron tube, no mark. By the City of Baltimore, from Liverpool.
December, 1859. 1 case, marked William Craig. By the Circassian, from Galway.
November, 1859. 4 tubs, marked S. & Co. By the New-York, from Bremen.
November, 1859. 1 case, marked James Wallingford, Pittsburgh. By the Vigo, from Liverpool.
December, 1859. 1 case, marked Brugiere & Duvivier. By the City of Manchester, from Liverpool.
December, 1859. 1 case, marked V. Barsalo. By the City of Manchester, from Liverpool.
December, 1859. 1 case, marked Daniel Stewart. By the Edingurgh, from Liverpool.
December, 1859. 1 case, marked Daniel Stewart. By the Edinburgh, from Liverpool.
December, 1859. 1 case, marked Stephen Pritchard. By the Prince Albert, from Galway.
December, 1859. 3 packages, marked A. Holland. By the Prince Albert, from Galway.
December, 1859. 1 trunk, no mark. By the Prince Albert, from Galway.
January, 1860. 10 cases, Nos. 7-16, marked A B. By the Granada, from Havana.
January, 1860. 3 cases, Nos. 58-60, marked C. & B. By the Granada, from Havana.
January, 1860. 1 case, marked J before S in diamond. By the Granada, from Havana.
January, 1860. 1 case, marked A. G. Marrad, care Wells, Fargo & Co. By the Granada, from Havana.
January, 1860. 4 casks, marked H. Chapman. By the Circassian, from Galway.
January, 1860. 1 case, marked Daniel Stewart. By the Glasgow, from Glasgow.
January, 1860. 1 case, marked Smieton & Brown. By the Glasgow, from Glasgow.
January, 1860. 1 case, marked Edward Walker. By the Glasgow, from Glasgow.
January, 1860. 1 case. No. 395, marked K B. By the New-York, from Bremen.
January, 1860. 1 case. No. 1, marked L C. By the Edinburgh, from Liverpool.
January, 1860. 1 case, marked Robert Morris, Louisville, Ky. By the Edinburgh, from Liverpool.
January, 1860. 1 trunk, no mark. By the Fulton, from Havre.
January, 1860. 1 case. No. 60, marked W & B. By the Fulton, from Havre.
January. 1860. 1 case. marked Feguir & Co. By the Baltic, from Aspinwall.
February, 1860. Cases. Nos. 10, 11, 12, 13, marked J D. By the City of Washington, from Liverpool,
February, 1860. 1 case, marked James Phelps. By the City of Washington, from Liverpool.
February, 1860. 1 package, marked M. C. Mamara. By the Arago, from Havre.
February, 1860. 1 case. No. 159, no mark. By the United Kingdom, from Glasgow.
March, 1860. 2 cases. Nos. 540-541, marked S in H. By the Edinburgh, from Liverpool.
March, 1860. 1 case, marked W. A. Hearn. By the Glasgow, from Liverpool.
March, 1860. 1 case. No. 211, marked S in a circle. By the Glasgow, from Liverpool.
April, 1860. 6 cases. Nos. 409-412, marked line over circle. By the Edinburgh, from Liverpool.
April, 1860. 10 bales. Nos. 118-127, marked line over H. in triangle, and M. under. By the Edinburgh, from Liverpool.
May, 1860. 1 bale. No. 10, marked N. W. By the New-York, from Bremen.
May, 1860. 1 case, marked John Schmidt & Co. By the New-York, from Bremen.
May, 1860. 1 case. No. 6, marked S. By the Kangaroo, from Liverpool.
June, 1860. 1 case. No. 90, marked G. E. over P. By the Glasgow, from Liverpool.
March, 1859. 1 case, no mark. By the Weser, from Bremen.
January, 1860. 1 bale. No. 1, marked F. & S. By the John Bertram, from Hamburg.
February, 1860. 1 cask, marked J. B. Bond. By the City of Washington, from Liverpool.
January, 1860. 5 casks. Nos. 725, 727, 730, marked X. By the John Bertram, from Hamburg.
March, 1860. 30 cases, Nos. 34,204-24,259, 34,280-34,299, marked XX. By the Arnold Boninger, from Rotterdam.
May, 1860. 1 bundle, No. 15, marked C. P. By the Union, from Bremen.
May, 1860. 12 cases, Nos. 1-12, marked T W B. By the Burmah, from Rotterdam.
June, 1860. 1 case, marked Geo. Kamm. By the John Bertram, from Hamburg.
June, 1860. 1 case, marked M. J. S. Vorhis. By the Yorktown, from London.
July, 1860. 1 barrel, marked R. Paul Akers. By the H. Shelton, from Palermo.
July, 1860. 1 package, No. 5, marked R & Co. By the Beaver, from Shanghai.
July, 1860. 1 package, marked Jonathan Bently. By the Beaver, from Shanghai.
July, 1860, 1 package, marked H. T. De Silver. By the Beaver, from Shanghai.
July, 1860, 1 package, marked Andrew Matthe ws. By the Beaver, from Shanghai.
July, 1860, 1 package, marked Mary Cock. By the Beaver, from Shanghai.
July, 1860, 1 package, marked A. Begoden. By the Beaver, from Shanghai.
July, 1860, 1 package, marked W. B. Massett. By the Beaver, from Shanghai.
July, 1860, 1 package, marked M. D. Ross. By the Beaver, from Shanghai.
July, 1860, 1 package, marked Gordon, Talbot & Co. By the Beaver, from Shanghai.
July, 1860, 20 cases. No. 6781-6800, marked M. L. By the Mary, from Havre.
November, 1859. 1 case. No. 204, marked F. By the Asia, from Liverpool.
May, 1859. 1 case. No. 1, marked Foster over W. R. By the Progress, from Havre.
March, 1859. 1 case. No. 162, marked E in diamond over L. By the Weser, from Bremen.

THE FOLLOWING ARE SOLD AS BONDED GOODS:

December, 1857. 11 casks. No. 21-31. Marked N 1 in a diamond. By the Mary Hyler, from Glasgow.
November, 1857. 10 ¼ casks, marked R & E. By the Brothers, from Bordeaux.
April, 1858. 1 cask. No. 907. Marked W J & Co. By the Plutarch, from Liverpool.
October, 1857. 24 ½ casks, marked J L & Co. over L two diamonds C. By the New-York, from Glasgow.
February, 1858. 37 cases. No. 1-37. Marked G M. By the Guissippina, from Genoa.
May, 1857. 3 casks. No. 2. Marked D R. By the M. Elizabeth, from Bordeaux.
February, 1858. 3 cases. No. 227-229. Marked B in a diamond W. By the Arabia, from Liverpool.
October, 1857. 2 cases. No. 2-4. Marked E E. By the Arabia, from Liverpool.
November. 1857. 4 casks. No. 245-248. Marked S G. By the Relbanhouse, from Chicago.
October, 1857. 1 case, marked J S over N Y. By the Asia, from Liverpool.
October 1857. 7 casks. Nos. 1,214, 1,218, 1,235, 1,243, 1,259, 1,261, 1,270. Marked W B. By the Russell, from Havre.
November, 1856. 1 bale. No. 4, marked H. M. within large M. By the Yorkshire, from Liverpool.
July, 1857. Nos. 479, 480, 791, marked W. By the W. Stetson, from Liverpool.
June, 1857. 1 pipe, No. 28,107, marked G. By the James Gray, from Rotterdam.
October, 1857. 6 cases, Nos. 1-6, marked W. D. J. By the R. A. Hearn, from Antwerp.
November, 1857. 4 cases, No. 206-209, marked K. By the Chas. Cooper, from Antwerp.
May, 1858. 1 cask, No. 9,947, marked P. McC. By the Tan from Rotterdam.
July, 1857. 3 casks, Nos. 808, 809, 805, marked M. within triangle. By the Akyab, from Rotterdam.
December, 1857. 1 cask. No. 11,651, marked J S L under Palestine. By the Relbanhouse, from Boston.
January, 1858. 5 bales. No. 1-5, marked M P S, by the Connecticut, from Tobasco.
September, 1858. 2 cases. Nos. 554, 555, marked G S N Y within cross. By the Equator, from Bremen.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

REGULAR MEETING OF AMERICAN Photographical Society will be held in the small chapel, New-York University, Washington-square, on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 8, at 7½ o'clock.

JOHN W. DRAPER, LL.D., President.
CHAS. WAGER HULL, Secretary.

AGRICULTURAL.

TO FARMERS.—PURE BONE DUST, IN BAGS, for sale by PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, Sept. 4, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR EACH CLASS separately, indorsed "Proposals for Class No. (name the class) for the Navy-yard at," (name the yard,) will be received at this office until noon on the 2d day of October next, for furnishing and delivering at the several Navy-yards named, the materials and articles embraced in printed schedules, which will be furnished on application, and sent by mail, if so requested, to persons desiring to offer to contract for any or all of the classes named therein, by the Commandants of the several Navy-yards, for the classes for the yards under their command, or by the Navy Agent nearest thereto, or by the Bureau for any or all the yards.

To prevent confusion and mistakes in scaling the offers, no bid will be received which contains classes for more than one yard in one envelope; and each individual or a firm must sign the bid and contract.

Bidders are hereby cautioned and particularly notified that their offers must be in the form hereinafter prescribed, and be mailed in time to reach their destination before the time expires for receiving them; *no bid will be considered which shall be received after the period stated, and no allowance will be made for failures of the mail.*

To guard against offers being opened before the time appointed, bidders are requested to indorse on the envelope above the address, and draw a line under the indorsement thus:

Proposals for Class No. (name the class) for the Navy-yard at (name the yard.)

To the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Washington, D. C.

Form of Offer.

(Here date the offer.)

I, (here insert the name or names composing the firm,) of (name the town,) in the State of (name the State,) hereby offer to furnish under your advertisement dated (date of advertisement,) and subject to all the requirements of the same, and of the printed schedule to which it refers, all the articles embraced in Class No. (name the class) for the Navy-yard at (name the yard,) according to said schedule, viz: (here paste on the printed class from the schedule, and opposite each article set the price and carry out the amount in the columns for dollars and cents, and foot up the aggregate amount of the bid for the class) amounting to (here write the amount in words.)

I propose as my agent (here name the agent, if one is required by the schedule) for the supply under the classes miscellaneous, by a non-resident of the place of delivery; and should my offer be accepted, I request the contract may be prepared and sent to the Navy agent (name the agency) for signature and certificate.

(Here the bidder and each member of the firm to sign.)

Form of Guarantee.

The undersigned (name of guarantor) of (name the town,) and State of (name the State,) and (name of second guarantor, &c.,) hereby undertake that the abovenamed (name the bidder or bidders) will, if his (or their) offer as above be accepted, enter into contract with the United States within fifteen days after the date of notice through the Post-office of the acceptance of his (or their) offer before mentioned.

Witness:

(Signature of guarantors.)

I certify that the above named (here name the guarantors) are known to me to be good and responsible guarantors in this case.

(Signature.)

To be signed by the District Judge, District-Attorney, Collector, Navy Agent, or some person known to the Bureau to be responsible.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Class No. 6, white pine, spruce, juniper and cypress; class No. 9, gravel and sand; class No. 11, iron, iron nails and spikes; class No. 12, steel; class No. 16, ship chandlery; class No. 17, hardware; class No. 18, stationery; class No. 23, belting, packing and hose; class No. 26, augers.

BOSTON.

Class No. 1, bricks; class No. 2, stone; class No. 3, yellow pine timber; class No. 5, oak and hard wood timber and lumber; class No. 6, white pine, spruce, juniper and cypress; class No. 7, lime, hair and plaster; class No. 8, cement; class No. 9, gravel and sand; class No. 11, iron, iron spikes and nails; class No. 12, steel; class No. 13, pig-iron; class No. 15, paints, oils and glass; class No. 17, hardware.

NEW-YORK.

Class No. 1, bricks; class No. 3, yellow pine timber; class No. 4, yellow pine lumber; class No. 5, oak and hard wood; class No. 6, white pine, spruce, cypress, and juniper; class No. 7, lime, hair and plaster; class No. 8, cement; class No. 9, gravel and sand; class No. 10, slate; class No. 11, iron, iron spikes and nails; class No 13 pig-iron; class No. 15, paints, oils and glass; class No. 16, ship chandlery; class No. 17, hardware; class No. 23, belting, packing and hose; class No. 25, iron work, &c.

PHILADELPHIA.

Class No. 3, yellow pine timber; class No. 5, oak and hard wood; class No. 6, white pine, spruce, juniper and cypress; class No. 11, iron, iron spikes and nails; class No. 14, files; class No. 17, hardware; class No. 23, belting, packing and hose; class No. 26, augers.

WASHINGTON.

Class No. 1, bricks; class No. 5, oak and hard wood; class No. 6, white pine, spruce, juniper and cypress; class No. 11, iron, iron spikes and nails; class No. 12, steel; class No. 14, files; class No. 15, paints, oils and glass; class No. 16, ship chandlery; class No. 17, hardware; class No. 24, sperm and lubricating oils; class No. 27 anthracite coal; class No. 29, bituminous Cumberland coal.

The schedule will state the times within which articles will be required to be delivered; and where the printed schedule is not used, the periods stated in it for deliveries must be copied in the bids. All the articles which may be contracted for must be delivered at such place or places, including drayage and cartage to the place where used within the Navy-yards, respectively, for which the offer is made, as may be directed by the commanding officer thereof; and, all other things being equal, preference will be given to American manufacture. No article will be received after the expiration of the period specified in the schedules for the completion of deliveries, unless specially authorized by the Department. In computing the classes, the price stated in the column of prices will be the standard, and the aggregate of the class will be carried out according to the prices stated.

It is to be provided in the contract, and to be distinctly understood by the bidders, that the amount and number of articles enumerated in classes headed "Miscellaneous" are specified as the *probable* quantity which may be required, as well as to fix data for determining the lowest bid; but the contractor is to furnish more or less of the said enumerated articles, *and in such quantities, and at such times, as the Bureau or commandant may require*; such increase, however, not to exceed one-half of the quantities stated (and requisitions sent through the Post-office shall be deemed sufficient notice) during the fiscal year ending 30th of June, 1862; and whether the quantities required be more or less than those specified, the prices shall remain the same.

All the articles under the contract must be of the best quality, delivered in good order, free of all and every charge or expense to the Government, and subject to the inspection, count, weight, or measurement of the said Navy-yard, and be in all respects satisfactory to the commandant thereof. Bidders are referred to the yard for plans, specifications, or samples, and any further description of the articles. When bidders shall be in doubt as to the precise articles named in the schedule, they will apply to the commanding officer of the Navy-yard and *not to employees*, for description of the article or articles in doubt, which information the said officer will give in writing. Contractors for classes headed "Miscellaneous," who do not reside near the place where the articles are to be delivered, will be required to name in their proposals an agent at the city or town at or near the yard of delivery, who may be called upon to deliver articles *without delay* when they shall be required.

Approved sureties in the full amount of the contract will be required, and twenty per centum as additional security deducted from each payment until the contract shall have been completed or canceled, unless otherwise authorized by the Department. On the class of articles headed "Miscellaneous," to be delivered as required during the fiscal year, the twenty per centum retained may, at the discretion of the commandant, be paid quarterly on the first of January, April, July and October, when the deliveries have been satisfactory, and the balance (eighty per cent.) will be paid by the respective navy agents within thirty days after the presentation of bills, in triplicate, duly vouched and approved.

No part of the per centum reserved is to be paid until all the rejected articles offered under the contract shall have been removed from the yard, unless specially authorized by the Department.

It will be stipulated in the contract, that if default shall be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the articles mentioned in any class bid for, of the quality and at the times and places above provided, then and in that case the said parties will forfeit and pay to the United States a sum of money not to exceed twice the amount of such class; which may be recovered, from time to time, according to the Act of Congress in that case provided, approved March 3, 1843.

The sureties must sign the contract, and their responsibility be certified to by a Navy Agent, Collector, District-Attorney, or some other person satisfactorily known to the Bureau.

It is to be provided in the contract that the Bureau shall have the power of annulling the contract, without loss or damage to the Government, in case Congress shall not have made sufficient appropriations for the articles named, or for the completion of works estimated for, and on which this advertisement is based, and shall also have the power to increase or diminish the quantittes named in the classes not headed "Miscellaneous" in the schedule, twenty-five per centum.

Persons whose offers shall be accepted will be notified by letter through the Post-office, which notice shall be considered sufficient; and if they do not enter into contract for the supplies specified within fifteen days from the date of notice from the Bureau of the acceptance of their bid, a contract will be made with some other person or persons, and the guarantors of such defaulting bidders will be held responsible for all delinquencies.

All offers not made in strict *strict conformity* with this advertisement will, at the option of the Bureau, be rejected.

Those only whose offers may be accepted will be notified, and contracts will be ready for execution as soon thereafter as may be practicable.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEROTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.

PETER C. CORTELYOU.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN AUSTIN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Wm. H. Armstrong, Esq., No. 15 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of October next. Dated New-York, April 6, A. D. 1861.

ap8-law6w M* JAMES DEVLIN, Executor.

DENTISTRY.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST DENTAL establishment in the United States. N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., Dentists, No. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 267 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved atmospheric pressure plates, without extracting the roots. On platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $2 o silver, $1

PROPOSALS.

NAVY BREF AND PORK FOR 1862.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, Aug. 24, 1861.

Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Beef," and "Proposals for Pork," as the case may be, will be received at this office until 9 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, the 25th day of September next, for furnishing and delivering, free of all cost and risk to the United States, at the following Navy-yards:

	Barrels Beef.	Barrels Pork.
At Charlestown, Mass	3,500	4,500
At Brooklyn, N. Y.	4,500	6,000
At Philadelphia, Pa.	1,000	1,500
Total	9,000	12,000

One-half of said beef and pork must be delivered at each of the above named yards, respectively, by the 1st day of April, 1862; and the remaining half by the 1st day of June, 1862, unless earlier deliveries should be required by the Chief of this Bureau. Payment to be made within thirty days after delivery.

Bidders must specify their prices separately and distinctly in separate offers for the beef and for the pork, and for each of the places of delivery, covering all expenses and all charges.

The beef must be from well-fattened cattle, slaughtered between the 1st day of October, 1861, and the 1st day of January, 1862, and weighing not less than six hundred pounds, net weight, each. The legs and leg rands of the hind quarters, and the shins and shoulder cleds, the shoulders of mutton and ends of sticking pieces, and at least twelve pounds from the neck end of each fore quarter, or the parts marked Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, on the drawing or delineation of the fore and hind quarters of an ox, which will be attached to and form a part of the contract, must be wholly excluded from each barrel; all the other pieces are to be packed, *and, instead of being cut with a cleaver, must be cut through with a saw and knife, to give the meat a square, neat and smooth appearance, in pieces of not less than eight pounds, nor more than twelve pounds each.*

The pork must be packed from corn-fed, well-fattened hogs, slaughtered between the 1st day of December, 1861, and the 1st day of January, 1862, and weighing not less than two hundred pounds each, excluding the heads, joles, necks, shoulders, hams, legs, feet, butts, rumps, lard and all refuse pieces, and must be cut with *a saw and knife*, in pieces weighing not less than six pounds, nor more than twelve pounds each.

Both the beef and pork must be salted with at least one statute bushel of Turk's island, isle of May, Key West solar, Onondaga solar, or St. Ube's salt; and the beef must have five ounces of fine pulverized saltpetre to each barrel, exclusive of a pickle, to be made from fresh water as strong as salt can make it, and must be perfectly bright and clear.

Each barrel must contain full 200 pounds net weight of beef or pork, and no excess of weight in either article will be paid for.

The barrels must be entirely new, and be made of the best seasoned heart of white-oak staves and headings; the staves to be not less than five-eighths of an inch thick, and the headings not less than three-fourths of an inch thick; they must be three-fourths hooped over, including the iron hoops, with the best white-oak or hickory hoops, and each barrel must have on it four iron hoops, viz: one of one and a half inch in width on each bilge, and one of one and an eighth inch in width on each chime, and each to be of one-sixteenth of an inch stock. Each barrel must be of the internal capacity of thirty-two gallons, and the iron hoops must be well painted with red lead.

Each barrel must be branded by burning on its head "Navy Beef," or "Navy Pork," as the case may be, with the contractor's name and the year when packed, and weight; and shall also be branded on the bung-stave with the letter A, or P, as the case may be.

The beef and pork will, unless otherwise directed by the chief of this Bureau, be inspected by the inspecting officers at the respective Navy-yards aforesaid, and by some "sworn inspector of salted provisions," who will be selected by the respective commanding officers; but their charges for such inspections must be paid by the respective contractors, who must likewise have the barrels in good shipping order, to the satisfaction of the Commandants of the respective Navy-yards aforesaid, after inspection, and at their own expense.

Two or more approved sureties in a sum equal to one-half the estimated amount of the contract will be required, and twenty per centum in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment to be made, as collateral security for the due and faithful performance of the respective contracts, which will on no account be paid until the contracts are complied with in all respects; and is to be forfeited to the United States in the event of failure to complete the deliveries within the prescribed period. In case of failure on the part of the contractor to deliver all or any of the beef or pork above mentioned, of the quality and at the time and places above provided, the contractor will forfeit and pay to the United States, as liquidated damages, a sum of money equal to twice the amount of the contract price to be paid in case of the actual delivery thereof; which liquidated damages may be recovered from time to time as they accrue. Payment will be made by the United States at the periods above specified (except twenty per centum to be withheld until the completion of the contract, as before stated) after the said beef and pork shall have been inspected and received, and bills for the same shall have been presented to the Navy Agents, respectively, duly approved by the Commandants of the respective Navy-yards, according to the terms of the contract.

*The parts of beef to be excluded will be particularly designated in

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

SOUTHERN ITEMS VIA LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Sunday, Sept. 8.

The Charleston *Mercury* of the 5th says that Capt. COXETTA, of the brig *Jeff. Davis*, has arrived. He has been presented with a watch, &c. The captain says that for fully two weeks he was cruising for the yacht *Rebecca*, Capt. J. G. BENNETT, Jr., but without success.

The Charleston *Courier* of the 5th says that the whole coast at St. Augustine is blockaded, and reports several vessels laden with coffee and fruits run the blockade on the 29th ult., under a heavy fire from the blockading fleet. The Floridians think their batteries will effectually protect them against National invasion.

The planters are unanimously resolved not to ship any Sea Island cotton either North or South, the entire crop being pledged to the Confederacy.

The Nashville *Union and American*, of the 7th, says that 3,500 National troops occupied Paducah on Friday, taking possession of the telegraph office, Marine Hospital, and Branch Bank of Louisville, the coin from which having been removed before their arrival. The editor thinks the movement indicative of an attempt to invade Tennessee from that direction.

The Charleston *Mercury's* correspondent from Goldsboro, N. C., of the 5th, says, all is quiet, but no sickness exists, no expectation of an attack, and no indications of movements to beat off the invaders from their present possession.

FREDERICKSBURGH, Va., Friday, Sept. 6.

The *Recorder* of the 3d, says that a mast of a schooner is sticking out of water near the Maryland shore, opposite Aquia Creek, which had been sunk by the Confederate batteries.

RICHMOND, Wednesday, Sept. 4.

Urgent requests have been made to place Capt. BRAGG in command of the threatened district of North Carolina.

Passengers from Manassas, 5th, say that the Confederates killed 300 Nationals, losing 20, in a sharp skirmish on the 4th, taking possession of an important hill near Arlington Heights.

LOUISVILLE, Sunday, Sept. 8.

A special to the Knoxville *Register*, from Lynchburgh 5th, says: "Our forces are pushing forward toward Washington." Holt's Hill, which the Confederates took yesterday after a sharp fight brings us three miles nearer Washington than heretofore, and our flags are now in full sight of the Camp, Court and Capitol of the Lincoln Government.

The Clarksville *Jeffersonian* says the cars going southward have been crowded the past ten days with Southerners, who had been moving North, who were compelled to flee to avoid being pressed into the National service.

There was quite a number of them from Missouri.

A special dispatch to the Richmond *Dispatch*, of the 5th, says that Gen. ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSON, senior General in the Confederate Army, has arrived, and it is expected will be assigned to duty at Manassas.

The Richmond *Dispatch* learns that Gen. LEE was at Valley Mountain on the 27th ult., waiting for fair weather and good roads to commence operations. The Nationals are strongly posted at Stalnaker's, about 12 miles distant, between there and Huttonville.

A REFUGEE RROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, Sept. 6.

We last night paid a visit to a gentleman who has just arrived here from Charleston, S. C., but who has also visited several other Southern cities. In what manner he reached here, it is not necessary to state. It will be sufficient when we remark that he is a well-known citizen, whose name is above reproach. In Charleston, every male person over fourteen and under sixty are drilled daily, except four persons, the Judge, the Marshal, the Sheriff and the jailor. Our informant was confined in the common jail of the city, among murderers, thieves and vagabonds of low degree.

Butter, ham, cheese, lard and coffee are exceedingly scarce, there being none to be had except at very high rates. Ground coffee was selling at 45 cents per pound. The cargo of the bark *Rowena*, lately captured and taken in there, was sold at 35 and 38 cents, cash.

For fourteen days the occupants of the room in the jail with our informant, twenty-seven were allowed daily twelve loaves of bread and what water they desired. Sometimes they were permitted to trade off even pounds of bread for the same in beef, which was so intolerably bad that the stomach sickened at the smell of it. In the jail there, at this time, is a gentleman who resides in the vicinity of Charleston, and who is confined for his Union sentiments. There are a great numbers of the planters who are firm on the Union question, but to express their sentiments by word or deed is too dangerous a business for them to be engaged in at present.

Fort Moultrie has been completely repaired, and the defences of the harbor are in excellent condition. A new privateer schooner, built in Charleston, expressly for fast sailing, was to have sailed on a cruise on the 1st or 2d of August. Capt. LIBBY, formerly in the merchant-service at Charleston, was to command her. The guns of the privateer *Dixie* were to be put on board of her, as the *Dixie* would not go out again. At the entrance to North Edisto, a port twenty-five miles south of Charleston, there are two sand batteries, well manned, and having several large guns. There is always fifteen feet of water on the bar at this place, and after crossing it, the depth is sufficient for any vessel ordinarily used for commercial purposes. There is also a marsh battery, commanding the entrance to North Edisto, on the north bank of the river.

Last Friday, at 2 o'clock, our informant left Charleston on the tram passing through Weldon, N. C., at which place the newsboys were selling extras containing the news of the capture of Hatteras. The excitement was very great, and a company of soldiers from Florida, who were bound for Richmond, and who were on board the train, were detained for service in North Carolina, as they expected an invasion from the "Yankees" then at Hatteras. Leaving Weldon, the train bearing our informant came on to Petersburgh, Va., where it was delayed several hours by failing to connect with the train for Richmond. Here they were put in a room under a guard of soldiers for five hours, until the next train left for Richmond. The conduct of the rebel soldiers towards the passengers on board who were known to be Northern residents was brutal in the extreme, which accounts for a guard being placed over them. It was not for fear of an attempt to escape, but to protect them from violence at the hands of the troops and ragamuffins in the streets. Arriving at Richmond, our informant was taken to the Central Hotel and well provided for, and remained over Sunday and Monday. He was permitted to walk about the streets at his pleasure, and made good use of his eyes, in order to ascertain the condition of affairs about town. He saw the three tobacco warehouses where the most of the Bull Run prisoners are confined, but was kept moving on by the point of a bayonet, if he paused to closely inspect the windows or doors.

In these warehouses are confined, according to the statement of a Baltimorean who endeavored to get North with him, but was unsuccessful, 1,500 or 1,600 Federal prisoners. Each building was four stories high, and every floor was occupied by them, as he saw them at the windows looking out, in crowds. He firmly believed there cannot be many more than the number stated, as he saw quite enough to convince him of that fact. This same Baltimorean who failed in getting through with our informant also stated to him that he was at the battle of Bull Run, having been in Richmond previous to it, and like many other foolish young men, took sides against his countrymen, not thinking that the effect would be what it proved.

He stated that not less than 5,000 on their side were killed, to say nothing of the wounded. They possessed only flint-lock muskets to a great extent, and in the *early part* of the battle were shot down like dogs. While sitting on the balcony of the hotel in Richmond, he overheard several individuals complaining about the official reports of Gens. BEAUREGARD and JOHNSTON, which had not yet been given. Last Sunday about 700 rebel soldiers left Richmond, destined for the North Carolina coast protection.

Our informant was not permitted to go outside of the city to examine the fortifications, which he understood were of a formidable character. The person who gave him the information about the other rebel matters informed him that there were only about 4,500 troops there—merely enough to take care of the fortifications, &c. The number of ladies and gentlemen who were seen in the streets of Richmond, dressed in mourning, was very noticeable. He heard that there was a floating battery building at the Norfolk Navy-yard.

A REFUGEE FROM LOUISIANA.

From the Louisville Democrat, Sept. 21.

Mr. J. GOLDMAN, of New-Orleans, called in our office on Monday, to give us some information in relation to the manner in which the Confederate Armies are filled up. He brings satisfactory letters showing that he is reliable and confirming the facts he narrates. He voted for Mr. DOUGLAS in the late Presidential election. On the 22d day of May last he was arrested and presented before the Mayor of New-Orleans as a Unionist, or Abolitionist. The Mayor told him that if he would enlist in the Confederate Army, or would raise a Company, and name it after him, that he would be freed from the charge. Mr. GOLDMAN, knowing the peril in which he was involved, accepted the proposition, and raised a company, named the Monroe Guards, after the Mayor. The company raised, at a considerable expense, Capt. GOLDMAN found himself unable to clothe them. The Confederate Government, or the Southern States, never do this, as is customary with our Government or States; it must be done, if at all, by private subscription. In this emergency, unable to clothe or purchase shoes for his men, by advice he changed the name of his company to the Black Rifles, after Mr. BLACK, of New-Orleans.

A few days after, the Mayor, having heard of this, brought up the old charge of his being a Unionist. Capt. GOLDMAN paid little attention to this until, on starting to the pump one day, he was advised by his brother that fifteen or twenty men had been sent to waylay him, and was also advised by him to escape, if possible, to the Union States. After various chances he reached this city some weeks ago.

Mr. GOLDMAN was in the dry-goods business, a Polander by birth, and his company was attached to Gen. TOCHMAN'S Polish Brigade. Gen. TOCHMAN, it will be remembered, was the teacher of foreign languages in the old Louisville College.

The accounts given of the manner in which enlistments are made is absolutely shocking. Men are made drunk, knocked down, and confined in the cotton-presses under guards of sentries, until they consent to enlist. They are removed to camp, and then watched and guarded with scrupulous attention. As an instance, the first regiment of TOCHMAN'S Brigade, under command of Col. SULDKOFSKI, contained a number of Irish. They were ill-clad and ill-fed, picked up in the manner referred to. They were ordered to Virginia about four weeks ago. For several days before their departure *two companies of them were strictly guarded by men from the second regiment, to prevent them from disbanding.*

At Grand Junction, at the crossing of the Memphis and Charleston Road, there was no food for the regiment, and all the provision houses were shut up. The starving soldiers assaulted the hotel, and some twenty were shot down before the riot was suppressed. Numbers escaped in the confusion.

All that is necessary to force men to enlist is to charge them with being "Union men," and requiring them to join the Confederate Army or be mobbed and murdered. A systematized course of plunder is carried on by taking positions to the different wealthy men in New-Orleans, requiring them to contribute to the Confederate Army under threats of confiscation and mob. There is no security of life, and no freedom of speech. The system of impressing foreigners is carried on almost without limit. The British Consul interfered once, and but once, notwithstanding the repeated demands for relief. The presence of RUSSELL, of the London *Times*, is supposed to have caused this. As to the other foreign Consuls, not one of them has done anything, but, on the contrary, all contribute money and encouragement to induce enlistments, and refuse protection to their countrymen. In short, it is such a picture of mobocracy in its most degraded and reckless sense, as would make any one sudder to contemplate. And that, be it borne in mind, is in the freest city of the Southern Confederacy, where the Union feeling was the strongest. The property holders in New-Orleans, Capt. GOLDMAN informs us, and all of the respectable portion of the people, are in favor of the Union, but, for reasons already given, dare not speak out. A word out of the way, and life and property would be sacrificed upon the altar of that Government at Richmond which, claiming to be in perfect freedom, enlists its armies by impressment, and gets its revenue by the irresistible authority of mobs.

THE CONFEDERATES IN WANT OF BLANKETS AND CLOTHING.

The following document speaks pathetically for the destitute condition of the rebels:

Isham G. Harris, Governor of the State of Tennessee—To the Patriotic Mothers, Wives and Daughters of said State:

Whereas, The approach of Winter admonishes us of the necessity and importance of providing warm and comfortable clothing, blankets, &c., for our large and gallant Army of patriotic volunteers, who are nobly battling for the maintenance of our rights and independence, and the defence of our altars and our homes; and a state of war renders it difficult, if not impossible, to draw our usual supply of Winter clothing from other markets, we must therefore rely upon our own resources, which are doubtless ample, when fully developed, and which, it is confidently believed, you have both the will and the power to develop.

I, therefore, appeal to the patriotic women of Tennessee to set about the work at once, of manufacturing all the jeans, linseys, socks, blankets, comforts, and all other articles which will contribute to the relief, health and comfort of the soldier in the field.

In connection herewith, I beg leave also to call your attention to the communication addressed to me by the Assistant Surgeon-General of the Confederate States, hereto appended.

I cannot too earnestly urge upon you the importance of an early and generous response to the call thus made upon you. Let an agent be appointed in each county to receive and forward all articles to such points as the necessities of our troops may require.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed, at the Department in Nashville, on this 23d day of August, A. D. 1861.

L. S.

ISHAM G. HARRIS.

By the Governor. J. E. R. RAY, Secretary of State.

THE SOUTH MUST DEPEND UPON HERSELF

The New-Orleans *Picayune* has been favored by a merchant of that city with the following extract from a letter from his correspondent in Manchester, dated July 30:

"The cotton market here is very strong, every one having at last wakened up to the critical position of the article, and uncertainty as to the future supply being available. Should the American difficulties be protracted, as there appears every probability they will be, the effect will be most disastrous to this country, and we may in this way be drawn into a participation in the conflict; but *I am satisfied that the Government of England is determined to observe strict neutrality to the last moment, and you must not place much faith in the hope, which appears to be cherished in the South, that, as soon as the cotton crop is ready for market, England and France will find means to force the blockade.*"

The correspondent, in the last paragraph of the following note, inclosing the letter from which the above is quoted, gives sound doctrine. He says:

"I have just received the inclosed from a friend, who is very likely to form a correct opinion as to English sentiment upon American affairs, and I believe that the advice contained in the paragraph which I have marked exceedingly applicable at the present time."

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

Recruiting for the old, regular regiments made very slight progress last week, only 12 men being enlisted in New-York, and about as many more in Boston, Rochester and Philadelphia. If there is not a decided improvement very shortly it will be necessary to close some of the offices. Recruiting parties might with advantage be sent into the country as soon as the harvest is over. They could get more men there than in the large cities.

The Fourteenth Infantry, United States Army, is filling up more rapidly than it was a short time since. Sixty men were recruited at Syracuse last week, and sent to Fort Trumbull, Connecticut, the head-quarters of the Regiment.

The Twelfth Infantry, at Fort Hamilton, has not got three companies yet. It was expected that this regiment would be ready for the field by the 1st of November, but it will not be unless the recruiting parties are more successful.

The Sixteenth Infantry, encamped near Chicago, has already about 700 rank and file, and will no doubt be ready for active service before any of the other new regular regiments.

The Navy continues to enlist more men in one week than the old Army offices do in a month. One hundred and fifty men were enlisted in this City last week. The demand for seamen is likely to continue for some time, as crews will be required for all the gun-boats now building and for various vessels fitting out.

The following is a list of vessels at the Brooklyn Navy-yard.

	Guns.		Guns.
North Carolina	84	Satellite	2
Brandywine	50	Putnam	2
Minnesota (in the stream)	50	Stars and Stripes	2
Wyandotte	10	Valley City	4
Crusader	10	Augusta	4
Release	1	Gem of the Sea	4
Rhode Island	2	E. B. Hale (in the stream)	4
James Adger	4		
Total guns			233

The forces now in the harbor sum up as follows:

	Men.		Men.
Governor's Island	300	North Carolina	800
Bedloe's Island	75	Brooklyn Mar. Barracks	100
Fort Lafayette	80	Vessels in harbor, about	900
Fort Hamilton	700		
Total			3,055

The United States storeship *Fredonia*, stationed for some time past at Valparaiso, with stores for the Pacific Squadron, will go to Callao, which, in future, will be the South Pacific depôt. A new office, that of Grand Storekeeper and Purser, has been created for the *Fredonia*, and I. H. MCCOLLY, of Philadelphia, appointed to it.

Maj. MERRILL, Engineer-in-Chief, is on his way from St. Louis to inspect the machinery now being built in the Eastern States for the new gunboats.

The *Wabash* has arrived off Charleston, and relieved the *Roanoke* as blockading-ship. The *Roanoke* is now off Fortress Monroe, and the *Quaker City* is coaling there, preparatory to a cruise. The *Harriet Lane* arrived at Fortress Monroe, and will come to the Brooklyn Navy-yard for repairs. She is much strained, and her pumps and port-engine are out of order. She will require a new armament.

The United States bark *Gemsbock*, Capt. VOORHIES, has left Boston to join the blockading fleet.

The frigate *Sabine*, at Portsmouth, is ready for sea. Her officers are:

Captain, C. Ringold; First Lieutenant, G. B. Balch; Second Lieutenant, H. C. Blake; Third Lieutenant, W. P. McCann; Paymaster, J. G. Harris; Surgeon, J. B. Abernethy; Assistant-Surgeon, M. S. Oberlev; Acting Masters, J. Ewer, W. P. Hathaway and L. H. Beattie; Midshipmen, J. C. Watson, E. C. Hazleton, M. L. Johnson, and J. Wallace; Paymaster's Clerk, M. O. Hall; Acting Boatswain, C. H. Hadfield; Acting Gunner, H. Wade; Acting Carpenter, G. L. Burcham; Acting Sailmaker, J. C. Chevalier; Lieutenant of Marines, W. J. Boyd.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL BLAIR AND THE REBEL PRESS.

The following letter was the response to a long document sent Postmaster-General BLAIR, by Judge WALL, of New-Jersey, denouncing the Government for obstructing the circulation of the rebel Press:

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31, 1861.

DEAR SIR: I did not give the order to which you refer because I thought the papers very dangerous. From what I have heard of the ability and temper of the most offensive, I doubt if any great harm could be done by them. As, however, the objects of the writers were traitorous, the demand of the people that they should be aided by the machinery of the Government in these objects, could not be disregarded, although I do not myself apprehend any serious effect from such writings.

Allow me to add, in conclusion, that I am much pained to find that the son of GARRETT D. WALL, my father's friend, and the friend of JACKSON, should have become the disciple of Calhounry in its worst phase. I may be wrong in the way I take to maintain this Union those men loved; but I assure you that I had no other object than they had, and would not willingly put any discredit upon so noble a cause, by resorting to any unjust or unlawful measures in support of it.

I am, Sir, respectfully, yours, M. BLAIR.

To JAS. W. WALL, Esq., Burlington, N. J.

DETAINED FOR EXAMINATION.

The brig *Mary McRae*, hailing from Wilmington, North Carolina, arrived, yesterday, from Liverpool, having as cargo four hundred sacks salt, three casks brandy, three casks wine, three casks rum, three casks whisky, fifty bbls. bottled ale, eight hundred ounces of quinine, five tons gambia, consigned to order. The vessel is consigned to F. T. MONTELL & BARROW. She has been taken in charge by a United States Inspector.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

ARRIVAL OF THE THIRD RHODE ISLAND REGIMENT.

The Third Rhode Island Regiment Col. BLANNING arrived in this City by the steamship *Commodore* yesterday afternoon. The arrival was quite unexpected, the United States Quartermaster not having been notified of the fact. The men landed at Pier No. 1, North River, but did not leave the dock; shortly afterward they reëmbarked and were carried to Fort Hamilton, where at present they are quartered. All of the men are armed and thoroughly equipped; the regiment numbers 600 men, rank and file. When the soldiers were on the dock, Gov. SPRAGUE made his appearance; he was welcomed with cheers and every demonstration of enthusiasm.

DEPARTURE OF THE NEW-YORK MOUNTED RIFLES —APPEAL TO THE PUBLIC.

By telegraphic dispatch of Gen. MCCLELLAN, dated Sept. 7, the New-York Mounted Rifles, Col. DICKEL, as far as it is organized, has been called to the seat of war, and the companies stationed in this City and at Yonkers will depart to-morrow evening, for Washington. In view of this sudden departure, we feel ourselves compelled to beg for contributions of any articles generally wanted in the field, and particularly in a field hospital. The regiment will be attached to the division of Gen. BLENKER, and form part of the German Brigade under command of Col. STAHEL. No delay whatever can take place on account of the peremptory order being more recent than the General Order, which leaves to his Excellency the Governor the completion of the New-York regiments.

Col. DICKEL, No. 542 Broadway.

Dr. A. MAJER, Surgeon, Prescott House.

THE WASHINGTON GRAYS.

GENERAL HEAD-QUARTERS, STATE OF NEW-YORK, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Saturday, Sept. 7, 1861.

SPECIAL ORDER.—Special Order No. 366, are hereby countermanded. The "Washington Grays," Col. HENRY MOORE, will remain at their present encampment, at East New-York, until further orders.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

THOS. HILLHOUSE, Adjutant General.

THE BONVED REGIMENT.

This regiment is in camp on the border of the Silver Lake, Staten Island. The selection of this romantic and favorite spot is an excellent one, in regard as well to health as to other camp comforts. The men are provided with the new pattern tents. They are a lively set of fellows, and are commanded by able and experienced officers. Head-quarters Nos. 134 and 136 Canal-street, Pythagoras Hall.

THE SECOND FIRE ZOUAVES.—Major BREWSTER, late Major of the Twenty-eighth Regiment, has been chosen Colonel of the Second Fire Zouaves. Major BREWSTER has just completed a service of three months, and is an efficient officer.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. Edward Bates, Attorney-General of the United States, from Washington; Hon. Wm. Kelly, of Rhinebeck; G. O. Frothingham, of Massachusetts; J. D. Vassar, of Poughkeepsie; S. Drullard, of Buffalo; C. Gibson and Wm. Nesbitt, of St. Louis; J. Thompson and lady, and R. Martin and lady, of Philadelphia; and J. Saterlee, of California, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. Horace Maynard, of Knoxville, Tenn.; Lieut.-Col. Reynolds and Lieut. L. C. Woodward, of the U. S. Army; Mr. Gundry and lady, of England; Morris Browning, of Pennsylvania; C. K. Gunn, of Detroit; L. B. Jewell, of Boston, and Capt. N. B. Shurtliff, of the U. S. Army, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Gov. Sprague, of Rhode Island; Judge Hewett, of Texas; Judge Brochas, of New-Mexico; Geo. L. Drake, of St. Louis; Signor L. H. de Alsa, of Havana; José C. Fernandez, of Cuba; H. Hoove, of Kentucky; G. W. Young, of the U. S. Navy, and S. C. Reynolds, of Michigan, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Brig.-Gen. Tyler, of the United States Army, from Washington, and Capt. Haworth, of England, are at the Everett House.

Archibald Wilson, of New-York; J. S. Carew, of Norwich; G. W. Buck, of Chenango County; J. A. Moore, of Toledo, Ohio; T. F. Hazard, of the United States Navy; J. E. Devlin and family, of Fort Washington, and W. Baker, of Toledo, Ohio, are at the Astor House.

Lieut. J. M. Wainwright, of the U. S. Navy; S. M. Clark, of Washington, C. Newbold, Jr., of Philadelphia; W. Smith Hamilton, of Canada West, are at the Brevevort House.

Hon. J. S. Belcher and lady, of California; J. Hill and lady, of California, and A. B. Judson, of Indiana, are at the International Hotel.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.... SEPT. 7, 1861.

$12,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg	93⅛	75	Pacific M. S. Co.	830 79
6,000	do	89⅛	100	do	79⅛
10,000	U. S. 5s, '65	87⅛	25	do	79⅞
5,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Coup	80	25	do	79⅜
25,000	do	79⅜	50	do	79⅜
10,000	Treas. 6 ₱ c. 2 year	98⅞	100	N. Y. Cen. R.	b15 74
45,000	do	98⅜	90	do	74
1,000	Treas. 12 ₱ c. notes	101	50	do	73⅝
4,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	44½	50	Erie R.	b10 25⅝
4,000	do	44⅜	250	do	s30 25⅜
2,000	Georgia St. 6s	67	25	do	25⅜
2,000	Missouri St. 6s	44⅜	100	Hudson River R.	32⅝
5,000	do	44⅝	50	Harlem R.	10⅜
2,000	do	44⅜	10	Second-av. R.	22
20,000	do	b30 44⅜	100	Reading R.	39⅛
10,000	do	44⅜	25	Mich. Central R.	43
5,000	do	s30 44	25	do	s30 43
5,000	Mo. 6s, Is. to H. & St. Joseph R.	48	100	do	42⅝
12,000	La. State 6s	50⅜	100	do	43⅝
3,000	N. C. State 6s	63½	50	Mich. So. & N. Ind. R.	14⅜
2,000	Michigan 6s	81⅝	100	Mich. So. & N. I. G. R.	31⅝
1,000	Cal. State 7s	97⅛	50	Panama Railroad	109
1,000	B. City W. Bds	96⅜	50	Ill. Cen. R. S.	s30 67⅛
1,000	Erie R. 4th M. B	70	250	Gal. & Chic. R.	69⅜
1,000	Hud. R. R. Con. B.	72	50	do	s5 69⅝
3,000	Mich. So. S. F. B.	76	300	Clev. & Tol. R.	30⅜
3,500	Ill. Central R. B.	93	100	do	30⅝
5	American Ex. Bk.	78	300	do	30¾
25	Bk. of the Republic	76	100	do	b10 30⅝
10	Metropolitan Bank	82½	100	do	b10 30¾
10	Corn Exchange Bk.	77	100	do	30⅝
72	Bull's Head Bank	100	100	do	b7 30½
15	Chic. & Rocklsl. R.	44	10	N. J. Central R.	112
100	do	b60 44	50	do	112
350	do	43⅞	100	Mil. & P. Du Chien R.	16
100	Chic., Bur. & Q. R.	s30 62	100	do	17

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	U. S. 5s, '71, Reg.	92	20	Penn. Coal Co.	78
7,500	Treas. 6 ₱ c. 2 Year	98¾	200	Pacific M. S. Co.	79
1,000	Ill. Cen. Bds.	79	50	Chi. Bur. & Q. R.	s30 62
1,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	44⅜	50	Mil. & Prai. Du Che. R.	17
5,000	Missouri State 6s	43⅝	50	N. Y. Central R.	b15 73⅛
5,000	do	s30 43⅝	50	do	73⅜
5,000	do	43⅝	150	Erie Railway	25⅛
5,000	do	s15 43⅝	7	do	25⅜
3,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st Mt.	39	90	Mich. So. & N. I. G. S.	31
3,000	Chi. & N. W. 2d Mt.	16	50	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	67⅛
2,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s	92	650	Clev. & Tol. R.	30⅝
10	Corn Ex. Bank	77	200	do	30⅞
10	Park Bank	90	25	Chi. & R. I. R.	43½

MONDAY, Sept. 9—A. M.

Although our general Trade is now being compared with a prosperous season in August and September of last year, the contrast in our Railway, Canal and Export movement of Domestic Produce—chiefly Agricultural—is greatly in favor of the present year. It is not so with our Import movement, (except in Bullion, to balance the large current difference in trade with England and France,) but while the entries of Foreign Merchandise still continue light, we notice, from week to week, since the middle of August, a marked improvement in the sales of both Dry Goods and General Merchandise. The finer descriptions of Dry Goods, and nearly all other articles of luxury, continue comparatively neglected, while Staple Goods, both Foreign and Domestic, are in good demand, and a much brighter look for the Fall Trade is generally reported by our wholesale houses. As an impression, unfavorable to the great trade movement of the interior of the North and Northwest, was made upon the public mind at the outset of the Southern rebellion last Winter, and renewed on the breaking out of actual hostilities about the middle of April, and as we still hear or see it occasionally and inconsiderately remarked that the Railways "have comparatively no business," (and by inference the Canals as little,) we have carefully compiled the following tables, which carry their own argument against all such conclusions. They also establish the important fact that the material prosperity of the loyal States of this Union cannot be kept long in check by the present Civil War at the South. Their advancement in material wealth was necessarily stayed by the suddenness of the conflict—and the cost and sacrifices at first encountered by way of preparation to meet it—but no People on the face of the globe have shown the same prompt energy and ability to adapt their business to a condition of formidable War, and to drive it ahead in spite of, and while carrying on, the War.

We begin with the following earnings since the first signs of political trouble at the South, last Fall, by the two great Railway lines of New-York, whose fiscal year began on 1st October. The figures of the Central for June and July are semi-official, though not as exact as the preceding months. The figures of both lines for August are necessarily estimated, as neither Company have made up their report for the month. But we have reason to believe that they are not far out of the way, on one side or the other. As remarked the other day, the light pleasure travel this season, since the 1st July, has affected the passenger movement over both lines. Hence the partial differences in July and August, as compared with last year.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL TRAFFIC.

	1860–61.	1859–60.
October	$810,803	$709,671
November	730,591	637,792
December	522,918	520,396
January	489,665	387,128
February	420,790	402,530
March	631,290	561,078
April	690,646	585,140
May	678,595	551,690
June	535,000	495,942
July	484,000	554,494
August	620,000	692,382
Total 11 months	$6,614,298	$6,098,252
Increased Traffic		$516,046

ERIE RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

	1860–61.	1859–60.
October	$587,242	$473,774
November	561,448	499,426
December	412,772	409,131
January	407,949	336,390
February	391,100	303,279
March	454,237	426,470
April	544,511	462,815
May	507,480	419,991
June	420,757	401,560
July	377,907	371,256
August	425,000	477,683
Total 11 months	$5,090,403	$4,581,975
Increased Traffic		$508,428

GRAIN DELIVERED BY THE ERIE CANAL SINCE MAY 1:

Bushels.	1861.	1860.
Flour, equal to	3,122,295	2,331,075
Wheat	12,995,462	5,148,658
Corn	10,581,545	9,677,651
Oats	2,995,885	3,710,046
Rye and Barley	604,212	212,551
Total Bushels	30,299,399	21,079,981
Increased deliveries—Bushels		9,219,418

REVENUES OF THE NEW-YORK CANALS.

From the Albany Journal, Sept. 7.

Our readers should, and no doubt will, be gratified to know that, amid the gloom that overspreads the country in consequence of the rebellion, there will not at present be any occasion for the imposition of taxes to meet the interest on the public debt, or to reimburse any principal that may fall due this year or next.

The whole amount of tolls received on the Canals during the fiscal year ending on the 30th of September, 1861, is estimated at $3,366,822.

The following comparative statement shows the gross receipts of tolls for the years named:

1859	$1,814,363
1860	2,381,301
1861	3,366,822

Showing a gain in 1861 of $985,521 over 1860, and of $1,552,460 over 1859; or an aggregate of $2,537,981 for the two years—equal to the preceeds of a tax of one and three-fourths mills.

It may not be uninteresting to see what amount of these tolls collected the present fiscal year was paid on the products of this State, and what amount has been paid on through traffic.

The tolls collected at the Buffalo and Tonawanda, Oswego and Phœnix offices, were paid on the products of the Western States and Canada.

Tolls at Buffalo and Tonawanda	$1,580,217
Tolls at Oswego and Phœnix	537,428
Total	$2,117,645

The tolls paid at the four tide-water offices amount to $344,523, and two thirds of this sum was no doubt on freight going to the Western States and Canada, so that we may assume that at least $2,350,000, in round numbers, has been paid on through traffic, leaving only about one million of dollars to have been paid on the products of this State. We give these figures to show our readers what the canals are now going towards paying for their construction and maintenance without drawing upon our own citizens to meet those charges. We take a just pride in making these exhibits. They not only show the capacity of our public works in meeting the exigencies thrown upon them, but their ability also in responding a fair revenue upon a proper adjustment of the rates of toll.

The following table more immediately concerns the prosperity of the Western Railways, whose shares are rapidly advancing on the Stock Exchange, notwithstanding the adverse impression above referred to, as growing out of the War. The deliveries of Grain in Chicago for three weeks past are beyond all precedent, and the prospect is that this scale of receipts will be continued through September and October, if not later in the season. The table dates from the breaking out of hostilities in April:

GRAIN DELIVERIES AT CHICAGO SINCE APRIL 15.

Week.	1861.	1860.
April 20	238,159	428,919
April 27	462,712	529,977
May 4	613,039	514,584
May 11	902,820	836,293
May 18	984,538	677,333
May 25	1,088,210	817,163
June 1	1,085,405	827,348
June 8	1,326,146	675,103
June 15	1,228,450	524,076
June 22	1,097,967	675,512
June 29	1,081,888	827,271
July 6	1,124,945	960,345
July 13	1,078,763	685,887
July 20	1,638,607	996,982
July 27	1,590,092	646,476
Aug. 3	1,610,060	669,123
Aug. 10	1,278,209	913,898
Aug. 17	1,268,200	1,212,795
Aug. 24	1,857,445	1,648,110
Aug. 31	2,235,219	1,345,137
Sept. 7	2,221,672	1,365,597
Total bushels	20,014,435	17,793,130
Increased deliveries	BUSH.	8,221,305

The improvement in the Government finances, and the general ease and confidence in the Money and Foreign Exchange Markets continue, and it is satisfactory to know that the popular interest in the Loan on 7.30 ₱ cent. Treasury Bonds is on the increase, even before the appearance of the Bonds themselves. The first delivery of the Bonds from the Department will probably be made through the Assistant Treasurer's office in the course of a few days. The individual subscriptions of last week in this city, it will be seen from the following table, were more than double the previous week. And two additional installments have been paid in, one of $3,500,000 on Tuesday, and another on Saturday of $2,100,000, by the Associated Banks of New-York. The Bank averages, to be made up this afternoon, will show a diminished line of Specie by about $3,000,000, while the Sub-Treasurer's balance increases by the sum of $4,243,301. About a million of dollars has been added to the stock of Bullion in the City from California and England. The stock of Specie in New-York, as returned by the Banks and Sub-Treasury, shows but slight variation from $54,000,000 in the last three or four weeks, viz.:

Specie.	In Bank.	Sub-Treasury.	Total.
Aug. 17	$49,733,000	$4,380,000	$54,133,000
Aug. 24	47,119,000	6,937,000	54,056,000
Aug. 31	45,098,000	8,851,000	53,949,000
Sept. 7	42,000,000*	13,094,000	55,094,000

*Estimated.

NEW-YORK SUBSCRIPTION TO NEW 7.30 LOAN.

By individuals,	Last week.	Previous week.
Monday	$340,000	$128,000
Tuesday	307,000	147,000
Wednesday	818,000	171,000
Thursday	575,000	270,000
Friday	347,000	174,000
Saturday	402,000	300,000
Total individuals	$2,789,000	$1,220,000
Paid in by Banks	5,600,000	3,500,000
Total for week	$8,389,000	$4,720,000
Total for the fortnight		$13,109,000
Previously—By Banks	$3,500,000	
Individual	566,000	4,066,000
Total paid up to date		$17,175,000
Balance of first Bank guaranty		17,825,000
Total allotted to New-York to 15th Oct.		$35,000,000

The Import entries of the past week, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, amount to $1,521,785, against $4,161,945 same week last season. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods amount to $2,705,547, against $1,863,457 same week last season. No export clearances of specie are reported. The same week last year showed an Export of $1,198,893.

The Trade returns for seven months of the calendar year at the Port of New-York, as returned by the Custom-house, and published in our paper in tabular form, a few days ago, report the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise, exclusive of Bullion, from Jan. 1 to July 31, as | $85 891,000
Add six weeks since Aug. 1 | 9,638 425
Total since Jan. 1 | $95,529,425
Against same